

MEDICAL
PRESCRIPTIONS.



A
NEW COLLECTION
OF

Medical Prescriptions,



DISTRIBUTED INTO
TWELVE CLASSES,

And accompanied with
PHARMACEUTICAL AND PRACTICAL REMARKS,

EXHIBITING
A VIEW OF
The present State of the Materia Medica,
AND
PRACTICE OF PHYSIC,
BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY A MEMBER OF THE LONDON COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS.

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P R E F A C E.

A Pocket-volume of Medical Formulæ, selected from the best authors, and accompanied with practical remarks, I have thought would be of use in refreshing the memory, and directing the judgment of the young practitioner. With this intention the following collection has been drawn up, and is now offered to the public.

A distribution of the Formulæ into classes, according to their effects, or, in other words, according to the indications which

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they are required to answer, seemed to be the best mode of arrangement; as in this way, all those medicines which possess similar virtues, are brought under one view; so that, if those which are first tried prove ineffectual, others, suited to fulfil the same intention, immediately catch the eye of the prescriber. Boerhaave, Cullen, and others, who have chosen this mode of arrangement, seem to have been too fond of sub-dividing their classes. In this collection, all the medicines are referred to twelve general heads, without any sub-divisions, except in the first and second classes. But as no arrangements
of

of this kind can be perfect, it is not expected that every person will be satisfied with that which is here adopted. The title of the last class is taken from Hartmann. It comprehends those remedies which could not be referred to any of the others, and which are usually known under the name of *Specifics*; a term that has been here purposely avoided, as conveying false and empirical notions.

Wherever they seemed to be necessary, cautions and remarks have been subjoined to the Formulæ; and upon one or two articles, which had not been sufficiently noticed by any of
our

our own writers on the *Materia Medica*, the observations have been extended to a considerable length. It is proper, however, to mention, that the remarks on the *Quassia amara*, at page 180, were printed before the 16th Number of Dr. Woodville's useful work, entitled "Medical Botany," had made its appearance ; otherwise the last part of those remarks would have been omitted.

It was the wish of the collector of these Formulæ, that they had been entirely modelled after the new pharmacopœia of the London College ; but on making the attempt, he found
it

it would occasion too many alterations in the original prescriptions ; hence he has generally been contented to adopt the new nomenclature in the titles only*. Alterations, however, have been made, in other respects, and wherever considerable, they have been particularly pointed out. Slight deviations from the originals, such, for instance, as the omission of a little syrup, or the substitution

* These titles are taken from the principal or most active ingredients in the Formulæ, the words " Of." and " With," denoting whether they are simple or compound. Thus, page 22, the " Powder *of* Ipecacuanha," is ipecacuanha alone, whilst, *ibid.* the " Powder *with* Ipecacuanha," consists of ipecacuanha and tartarised antimony.

of one distilled water for another, are seldom specified; but such variations are generally implied by the words "After," "See," &c. Where the contrary is not expressed, the doses in which the medicines are directed to be taken, are mean doses for adults.

July 20, 1791.

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ABBREVIATIONS
EXPLAINED.

L. Ph. London Pharmacopæia.

Ed. Ph. Edinburgh Pharmacopæia.

Lew. D. Lewis's Dispensatory.

Ed. N. Disp. Edinburgh New Dispensatory.

MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS.

CLASS I.

EVACUANTS. A. ERRHINES.

IT is observed by Dr. Cullen, that errhines, by producing a larger excretion from the mucous follicles of the Schneiderian membrane, occasion an afflux of fluids from the neighbouring vessels, particularly from the branches of the external carotid, and in some measure empty the same; by which means they relieve, and sometimes cure, the tooth-ach, head-ach, pains of the ear, and inflammations of the eyes. He farther remarks, that it is not improbable that they may have been of use in preventing apoplexy and palsy; at least, whenever any approach to these dis-

B

eases

eases is suspected, the drying up of the mucous discharge should be attended to, and, if possible, restored. Tobacco is commonly employed for this purpose; but there are several other sternutatories besides this, which, according to the variety of cases, may be used with advantage: As,

1. *Powder with Herb Mastick.*

TAKE of Syrian herb mastick, finely powdered,
Sweet marjoram, each, one dram.

Rub together. To be taken in the manner of snuff.

HARTMANN.

2. *Powder with Vitriolated Quicksilver.*

TAKE of Turbith mineral, ten grains,
Liquorice-root, powdered, half a dram,
Nutmeg, grated, a scruple,
Oil of rosemary, two drops,

Rub into a fine powder. A small pinch to be snuffed up the nose in a morning. This is a very violent errhine, and should be used with caution. If it should irritate the nostrils too much, they should be washed with warm milk, or some other mild fluid. See

FULLER.

3. *Powder*

3. *Powder with Asarabacca.*

TAKE of The dried leaves of asarabacca,
————— marjoram,
————— mint, each, a dram,
The dried flowers of lavender, a scruple.

Rub them all well together into a fine powder, to be used in the manner of snuff.

SCHLEGEL.

The mint in this prescription is but a feeble ingredient. The medicine owes its activity chiefly to the asarum, which Dr. Cullen justly considers as one of the most useful and convenient errhines. In large doses, says he, it is very powerful, and sometimes too violent; but in more moderate doses, not exceeding a few grains, and repeated several evenings together, it may be employed to procure a pretty large watery discharge from the nose; which sometimes continues for several days together. It has particularly proved very useful in tooth-ach and ophthalmia. A form not very different from, though somewhat more active than this, presents itself in the

4. *Compound Powder of Asarabacca, L. Ph.*

Manner of using it the same as above mentioned.

B. SIALAGOGUES.

1. *Pill of Calcined Quicksilver.*

TAKE of Calcined mercury, one grain,
Opium, the third part of a grain,
Essential oil of cloves, one drop.

Make into a pill, to be taken every night for a week. If in that time it has not affected the mouth, it may be repeated evening and morning. And after the patient has been accustomed to the medicine, and it is found not to fall upon the mouth, it may be increased to two grains in the evening, and one in the morning.

HUNTER.

The proportion of opium may be increased to a grain, or more, according to circumstances. We are well persuaded, says Dr. Cullen, that opium will, almost in every case of venereal affection, favour and expedite the effects of mercury, either in removing symptoms, or in entirely curing the disease. The opium in these instances operates, he thinks,

thinks, by obviating the general acrimony in the system; a supposition, he adds, which explains both why large doses of the opium are necessary, and why persons bear these large doses in this disease better than in many other cases. This narcotic has been likewise given by itself, in these cases, to the quantity of ten or twelve grains a day, and even more, in the hopes of accomplishing a cure without the help of mercury. But most practitioners, we are persuaded, will agree with Dr. Cullen (and the observations of Mr. John Hunter tend to the same conclusion) that though opium affords much relief, it is never alone a sufficient remedy for the disease.

2. *Pills of Acetated Quicksilver.*

TAKE of The acetated quicksilver, L. Ph. three grains. With a little crumb of bread or extract of liquorice, and a drop of some essential oil, make into two pills, to be taken at night, and to be continued as long as shall be found necessary. In venereal cases.

In the same manner, in the same doses, and in the same cases, may be given

3. *Pills of mild Muriated Quicksilver; and*

4. *Pills of Calomel.*

With each of these three last forms of pills, opium may be conjoined, according to circumstances, in the way noticed under 1. Pill of Calcined Quicksilver.

5. Pills of Crude Quicksilver.

TAKE of The quicksilver pills, L. Ph. a dram: Divide into sixteen pills. Four to be taken night and morning. Fifteen grains of crude mercury, says Mr. John Hunter, rubbed down with any mucilage, seem only equal to one or two of the mercurius calcinatus. If these pills are found to pass off by stool too quickly, the dose may be reduced to three only at night and two in the morning; and their purgative tendency may be still farther counteracted by the addition of a quarter, or half a grain, of opium to each dose.

6. Pills with Quicksilver and Hemlock.

TAKE of Crude quicksilver, one dram,
Gum arabic, two drams :

Rub them well together, with the help of a little water, into a mucilage, till the globules disappear; then add of

Extract of hemlock, a dram,

Powdered liquorice-root, enough to make into pills of four grains each. Three to be taken night and morning.

HARTMANN.

In venereal sores, and particularly in buboes; which last Mr. John Hunter says he has often seen give way to hemlock, and sooner than to any thing he is acquainted with, especially if joined to the bark. Agreeably to this observation, might not the extract of Peruvian bark be usefully employed in place of the liquorice powder in this prescription?—Along with the internal use of hemlock, the last-mentioned Author likewise recommends the external application of it (in the form of a fomentation, wash, or poultice) to the ulcerated parts.

Solution of Muriated Quicksilver.

TAKE of Sublimate corrosive mercury, one grain,
Proof spirit, two ounces. Dissolve.

DOSE. A table spoonful night and morning, in a draught of gruel, or decoction of sarsaparilla. In venereal cases.

VAN SWIETEN.

This celebrated commentator of Boerhaave, reprobates Turner's corrosive sublimate drops, in which the proportion of ardent spirit to the mercurial salt is so remarkably small; whence it happens that the dose
of

of the medicine cannot always be accurately measured.

A solution of the sublimate in common distilled water, assisted by the addition of sal ammoniac, has been lately introduced into practice; but Van Swieten's method of prescribing it seems to deserve the preference, since the muriated quicksilver exhibited in his way is less liable to disorder the stomach and bowels.

With Mr. John Hunter, the corrosive sublimate is by no means a favourite preparation. In recent cases, he thinks it only removes the visible local effects, without entirely destroying the venereal action; for many more, he says, have been found to relapse after taking this preparation, than from many of the others; which is owing, he supposes, to its passing off very readily by the skin.

On the other hand, Dr. Cullen maintains that, in many instances, corrosive sublimate cures the disease by a smaller quantity of mercury than can be done by any other preparation, though the latter introduces the mercury in much larger proportion. In another place the same celebrated author says, that it is certainly more active and powerful than any other saline preparation of
this

this semi-metal, and that the use of it has been often convenient and effectual; though he, at the same time, readily allows that, as its operation is so different in men of different constitutions, the employment of it often requires a good deal of management and discretion. Is opium as useful an auxiliary to this as to the other forms of mercury; or when associated with it, does it make it pass off too quickly by the skin or kidneys?

Quicksilver Ointment.

TAKE of The stronger ointment of quicksilver,
L. Ph. a dram.

To be rubbed before the fire, on the inside of the thighs, every night, till the mouth becomes affected. In venereal cases.

When mercury, says Mr. John Hunter, can be thrown into the constitution with propriety by the external method, it is preferable to the internal, because the skin is not nearly so essential to life as the stomach, and therefore is capable in itself of bearing much more than the stomach; it also affects the constitution much less. But it often happens that the patient's way of life, and other circumstances, do not admit of the mode of
inunction,

inunction, and accordingly leave no other means of administering the remedy but by the mouth.

1. Masticatory with Pellitory of Spain.

TAKE of The powdered root of pellitory of Spain,

Mastick, each, one dram :

Melt together, and roll into two lumps. One to be champed in the mouth at pleasure. In paralytic affections of the tongue, and in the tooth-ach.

HARTMANN.

2. Masticatory with Ginger.

TAKE of Powdered ginger-root, half a dram, Mastick, one dram :

Melt together, and roll into three or four lumps. One to be kept in the mouth, and chewed repeatedly.

HARTMANN.

Collutory with Pellitory of Spain.

TAKE of Pellitory of Spain, sliced and bruised, half an ounce :

Boil in a covered vessel for a quarter of an hour in half a pint of white wine vinegar. Strain off, and add of

Opium, three grains.

A spoonful

Class I. EVACUANTS. C. EXPECTORANTS. 11

A spoonful of the warmed liquor to be held in the mouth frequently, and afterwards spit out. Against the tooth-ach.

HARTMANN.

C. EXPECTORANTS.

1. *Powder with Squill.*

TAKE of Dried squill, eight grains,
Camphor, a scruple,
White sugar, a dram :

Rub them well together, and divide into four equal parts. One to be taken twice or thrice a day. in gruel or barley water. With an increased proportion of camphor, this is from

NICOLAI.

2. *Myrrh Powder.*

TAKE of Myrrh, half a dram,
White sugar, half an ounce :

Rub together into a powder. Dose, two tea spoonfuls three or four times a day, in any convenient vehicle. In consumptive cases.

NICOLAI.

If we were to follow implicitly the opinion of Dr. Cullen, we should not insert a formula

mula of myrrh in this class of medicines, since he condemns, along with Dr. Fothergill, the use of it in phthical cases; in which, however, other practitioners have often employed it with advantage. We are ready to allow, indeed, that, in irritable habits, where much hectic fever has been present, it may sometimes have proved hurtful, especially if given too freely; but in the earlier stages of the disease, where the constitution languishes under debility with hardly any concomitant fever, this gum-resin, while it promotes the appetite and digestion (effects, which the Doctor himself admits) tends at the same time to strengthen the system throughout, and to improve and promote, along with the rest of the secretions and excretions, the mucous discharge from the lungs.—Dr. Fothergill, in his remarks on the cure of consumptions, has classed this gum-resin along with the balsams and turpentine, and condemning very properly the use of these in such affections of the lungs, has condemned also, but not quite so properly, we think, the use of this in the same cases: For, whether we consider it chemically or medicinally, Myrrh must appear to be a substance which differs very considerably from both these other vegetable products.

A mu-

A mucilaginous principle, not to be met with in the genuine turpentine and balsams, forms one of the constituent parts of myrrh. Applied to the tongue, too, it does not impart that hot and pungent sensation which they so constantly excite, and which seems to be owing to a very penetrating and diffusible essential oil, or (to use Boerhaave's expression) *spiritus rector*, with which they abound. Seeing, then, that it contains a bland principle, viz. the mucilage, which they want, and that if it does not want, at most it possesses only in a scanty proportion, the acrid principle, viz. the essential oil, which is found so plentifully in them, and upon which their heating and irritating effects depend; it cannot certainly be proper to set it down as one and the same substance with them: And therefore, while we join with Dr. Fothergill in reprobating the use of balsams and turpentine, as expectorants or otherwise, in pulmonary consumptions; yet from the favourable testimonies of others, and from our own observation, we still think that myrrh (persuaded that it differs in many respects from both those substances) may, if properly managed, be often employed with advantage in such cases.

With regard to the form in which it stands in this prescription, there may be some room
C for

14 EVACUANTS. C. EXPECTORANTS. *Class I.*

for objection, on account of the quantity of sugar which is given along with it. The operation of the medicine might be better promoted by joining to it a small quantity of some neutral salt, such as the vitriolated kali, and either diminishing the proportion of sugar, or entirely leaving it out.

3. *Powder with Tartarised Antimony.*

TAKE of Powder of crabs-claws, half a dram,
Emetic tartar, two grains :

Mix them well together. In the chin-cough.

Two grains of this composition may be added to five or six of any testaceous powder, and given, in a small spoonful of milk and water, in the forenoon between breakfast and dinner, to a child of a year old. If this quantity does not prove sufficient to excite vomiting, it should be increased the next day to such a dose as will produce this effect ; and in this manner let it be daily repeated about the same hour. As the fever and cough decrease, the child should take the puke only two days together, and omit it the third. Every other day will soon afterwards suffice ; and then once or twice a week till the cough is wholly gone.

FOTHERGILL.

Whatever be the way in which they operate upon the lungs, emetics prove, in many cases, very serviceable and powerful expectorants.

torants. This prescription might have been referred to that order of evacuants ; but the whole of its effects, and the nature of the complaint for which it is particularly intended, being considered, it was thought it would not be misplaced by being inserted here.

4. *Powder with Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.*

TAKE of Golden sulphur of antimony,
(Of the last precipitation) six grains,
Powder of crabs-claws, ten grains :

Rub together. For two doses. In asthmatic affections. After

NICOLAI.

Perhaps magnesia, in a larger proportion, might be substituted with advantage in place of the testaceous powder. The antimonial precipitate, so combined, will often exert a triple operation, proving to be in the same person emetic, expectorant, and cathartic. In the original prescription, which moreover contains six grains of vitriolated kali, the whole of the powder is for a single dose.

Antimony, as Dr. Cullen and other pharmaceutical writers have remarked, when associated with an acid, and especially the vegetable

getable (as in powder 3) being the least irregular in its operation, is to be preferred to all the other preparations of it, in which there is no such combination.

1. *Pills with Ammoniacum and Benzoin.*

TAKE of Gum ammoniacum,
Myrrh, each, one dram.
Flowers of benzoin, half a dram.
Liquid laudanum, fifteen drops :

Beat them well together, and make into pills of three grains each. Three to be taken every three hours. The laudanum may be either omitted, or the quantity of it augmented according to circumstances. Varied from

HARTMANN.

2. *Pills with Squill.*

TAKE of The squill-pills, L. Ph. a dram

Divide into common sized pills. Three to be taken night and morning ; or three times a day, according to their effects.

Eleſtuary with Conſerve of Arum.

TAKE of Conſerve of arum,
Powdered liquorice-root, each, half an ounce.

—— Anifeed, two drams.

Vinegar

Class I. EVACUANTS. C. EXPECTORANTS. 17

Vinegar of squill, half an ounce.

Syrup of balsam of tolu, enough to make
into an electuary.

DOSE. The size of a nutmeg three times a day.
In humoral asthmas. Varied from

NICOLAI.

Bolus of Conserve of Squill.

TAKE of Conserve of squill, L. Ph. half a
dram :

Make into a bolus, to be taken twice or thrice
a day.

1. Mixture with Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Penny-royal water, six ounces.

Simple oxymel,

Oxymel of squill, each, an ounce.

Emetic tartar, two grains :

Mix, three table spoonfuls to be taken every four
hours. In peripneumonic cases.

With the substitution of penny-royal water in-
stead of elder flower water, and with the addition
of an ounce more of the distilled water to the mix-
ture, this prescription is from

STOLL.

2. Mixture with Oxymel of Squill.

TAKE of Penny-royal water, nine ounces,

Oxymel of squill, three ounces:

C 3

Mix.

Mix. Dose, a tea-cupful twice or thrice a day, in a fit of asthma. See

FULLER.

3. *Mixture with Ammoniacum.*

TAKE of The ammoniacum milk, L. Ph. half
a pint,

Wine of tartarised antimony, a dram :

Mix. Dose, two table spoonfuls.

To this may be occasionally added three or four drams of the camphorated tincture of opium, L. Ph. After the manner of

HARTMANN.

4. *Mixture with Asafetida.*

TAKE of Asafœtida, a dram and a half,

Penny-royal water, eight ounces :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls every three hours. In the whooping-cough. See

MILLAR.

It may be given also in asthmatic cases, and in that particular affection of the lungs (to which children are liable) called the croup ; for which another form of prescribing asafœtida will be found under the class of antispasmodics.

As

Class I. EVACUANTS. C. EXPECTORANTS. 19

As all the fetid gums, says Dr. Cullen, seem to be determined to the lungs, and to promote expectoration; so I have found the asafœtida the most powerful for this purpose, and more powerful than the ammoniac so frequently employed.

1. Decoction with Coltsfoot.

TAKE of Coltsfoot flowers, a handful,

Liquorice root, an ounce :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water down to a quart. Strain off, and add of

Liquid laudanum, thirty drops.

A tea cupful to be taken now and then. In tickling coughs. After

HARTMANN.

2. Decoction of Seneka.

TAKE of The decoction of Seneka, Ed. Ph. a pint.

Dose, three table spoonfuls every two or three hours. In pleurifies, peripneumonies and humoral asthmas.

Inhaling of the Vapour of hot Water.

Smoking of Tobacco.

Certain Diuretics, as Bitter-sweet, Foxglove.

Demulcents.

D. EMETICS.

D. EMETICS.

To consider emetics as mere evacuants of the stomach, would be taking a very contracted and imperfect view of their effects; for if traced through the whole of their operation in the various diseases in which they are employed, their influence over the human body appears so manifold and extensive, that they may be justly reckoned amongst the most powerful instruments which the materia medica affords. Hence, besides their use as cleansers of the alimentary canal, they serve (in consequence, perhaps, of the convulsion and agitation which they excite, whereby the nervous and circulating systems become affected in a powerful and peculiar manner) to induce sweating, in fevers; to favour expectoration, in disorders of the lungs; to promote absorption, in cases of dropsy; and to bring on a flow of the menses, in uterine obstructions. By means of the same peculiar action on the nervous and vascular system, they allay the spasms in asthma, and check the discharge of blood, in hemorrhages of the lungs and uterus. In the first of these, viz. in spitting of blood, they have been given
with

with advantage, by Dr. Robinson, and still more lately, by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna; who says, that in such cases ipecacuanha sometimes acts like a charm, seeming to close the open vessels of the lungs sooner and more effectually than any other remedy. In the other, viz. in uterine hemorrhagy (according to Dahlberg's experiments, as related by Murray), small doses only of these medicines, so as to excite sickness, but not vomiting, are found to answer best. But in both these instances, they should be administered with caution, since it sometimes happens that they do more harm than good. Dr. Cullen once met with an accident of this kind, in which the vomiting increased the hemorrhagy to a great and dangerous degree.

Dysentery is another disease in which emetics are peculiarly serviceable.

Where there is much general or partial inflammation; where there are symptoms of great accumulation in the vessels of the head; in the advanced stages of pregnancy, and in cases of intestinal hernia, medicines of this class are to be avoided. And, in general, persons who have weak and delicate stomachs, should be cautious of employing them too freely, since, as Dr. Cullen has remarked,

ed,

ed, frequent vomiting renders the stomach less fit to retain what is thrown into it, and even weakens its powers of digestion.

1. *Powder with Ipecacuanha.*

TAKE of Powdered Ipecacuanha, a scruple,
Emetic tartar, one grain :

Mix. The proportion of the antimonial salt may be doubled for patients of stronger constitutions.

PRINGLE.

Stoll's practice was to give two scruples of ipecacuanha with the same quantity of tartarised antimony, for a dose. In this he seems to have followed Zimmermann.

2. *Powder of Ipecacuanha.*

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, fifteen grains :
Divide into three doses. One to be taken in the forenoon every hour and a half, or every two hours ; and to be repeated the next day, or day after that, if found necessary. In dysenteries. See

CLEGHORN.

This last mode of exhibiting ipecacuanha, is objected to by some, as being liable to fail in the intended effect, while the degree of nausea

nausea which it keeps up only serves to increase the patient's distress.

3. *Powder with Ipecacuanha and Rhubarb.*

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha,
 ———— Rhubarb, each, a scruple :
Mix.

STORCK.

4. *Powder of Asarabacca.*

TAKE of The powdered root of asarum, a scruple.
This is a moderate and manageable emetic, suited to many of the purposes of ipecacuanha.

CULLEN.

5. *Powder with Tartarised Antimony.*

TAKE of Emetic tartar, five grains,
 White sugar, a scruple :
Mix. To be taken in a draught of warm beer.
strong vomit, designed for cases of surfeit.

GAUBIUS.

The resin of jalap in the original prescription, is here omitted.

Bolus

Bolus with Zinc.

TAKE of White vitriol, twenty-five grains,
 Rob of elder-berries, enough to make
 into a bolus :

To be given in a draught of chamomile, or green
 tea, and to be worked off with the same.

GAUBIUS.

The inspissated juice of elder-berries is here
 substituted for the juniper-rob, which is now
 seldom to be met with in the English shops.

Whenever, from poisons swallowed, or on
 any other account, a sudden and complete
 evacuation of the stomach is required, such
 a form as this, of vitriolated zinc, is well
 suited to the purpose. It should be accom-
 panied with plentiful dilution.

1. Mustard Draught.

TAKE of Mustard, prepared for the table, a tea
 spoonful :

Stir it up in a tea cupful of warm water, and
 swallow it down ; assisting its operation afterward
 by repeated draughts of the same warm diluent
 See

CULLEN.

2. Ipe

2. *Ipecacuanha Draught.*

TAKE of The wine of ipecacuanha, L. Ph. an
ounce :

Give for a dose.

1. *Mixture of Tartarised Antimony.*

TAKE of Emetic tartar, one grain,
Water, one ounce,
Sugar, enough to sweeten it :

Mix ; two tea spoonfuls to be given every half
hour, till the patient vomits. Designed for chil-
dren.

NICOLAI.

This mode of prescribing the tartarised antimony is, as the author from which it is taken justly observes, far preferable to its exhibition in a dry form ; since, by means of such a solution, the dose is rendered more manageable, and at the same time more effectual ; especially in the instance of children, whose stomach and intestines are sometimes so irritable as to make them liable to be violently disordered by antimonials and other emetics, when administered in an undivided and undiluted form.

D .

2. *Mixture*

2. *Mixture with Tartarised Antimony.*

TAKE of Emetic tartar, three grains,
 Balm (or mint) water, two ounces and
 a half,
 Oxymel of Squill, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two table spoonfuls, with a draught
 of warm tea or gruel after it. To be repeated every
 half hour till it operates.

NICOLAI.

Solution of Tartarised Antimony.

TAKE of Emetic tartar, four grains,
 Water, a pint :

Dissolve ; a tea cupful to be taken every quarter
 of an hour, till the patient vomits. In bilious
 fevers.

STOLL.

Infusion of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, a dram and
 a half,

Cream of tartar, one dram :

Steep for some time in three ounces of water.
 After straining, add of

Oxymel of squill, half an ounce.

Dose, a table spoonful every half hour till it
 operates. In dysenteric cases.

NICOLAI.

Haller

Haller recommends a decoction of ipecacuanha, consisting of the same ingredients, with the addition of the peel of the Curassao or Seville orange.

Syrup of Ipecacuanha.

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha, a dram, .
Cinnamon; ten grains :

Steep in five ounces of hot water for one hour, in a covered vessel. To the strained liquor add as much sugar as is necessary to make into a syrup.

Dose, a table spoonful, for young people.

With the omission of one or two unnecessary ingredients, this is taken from

HARTMANN.

Tobacco Poultice.

TAKE of Tobacco leaves, a handful ; beat them together with a proper quantity of water into a poultice, to be applied to the region of the stomach. Suited to cases in which emetics cannot be given by the mouth.

HARTMANN.

E. CATHARTICS.

1. *Powder with Calomel.*

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb,
 ————— jalap,

Calomel, each, three grains :

Mix. For young persons, whose bowels are obstructed with slime.

HARTMANN.

In this prescription, the proportion of the two first ingredients, and especially of rhubarb, appears somewhat too small. To prevent gripings, it may be useful to add a drop of some essential oil.

2. *Powder with Rhubarb.*

TAKE of Powdered rhubarb, half a dram,

Salt of tartar, ten grains.

Oil of aniseed, one drop :

Mix. Proper where acidity is suspected in the primæ viæ.

HARTMANN.

The astringent quality which rhubarb generally shows in its secondary operation (as
 has

has been noticed by some writers, who, on that account, have considered it as not always a proper remedy for opening the bowels) seems to be counteracted by such saline combinations as this and the following.

3. *Powder with Jalap.*

TAKE of Powdered jalap,

————— rhubarb,

Cryſtals of tartar, each, half a dram :

Mix. Half to be taken at bed time, and the remainder in the morning, if neceſſary.

NICOLAI.

By itſelf jalap may be given to the quantity of half a dram ; but when combined, as in the inſtance above, with a neutral ſalt, a ſmaller doſe of it will ſuffice, without the griping which otherwiſe often happens.

4. *Powder with Magnesia.*

TAKE of White magnesia, an ounce,

Candied orange peel,

Fennel ſeeds,

White ſugar, each, two drams :

Rub them well together into a powder. Doſe,
as much as will lie upon the point of a knife, three,

. D 3

four,

four, or five times a day, according to its effects, in water. Intended for children.

ROSENSTEIN.

5. *Gamboge Powder.*

TAKE of Gamboge, three grains,

White sugar, a scruple :

Rub together into a powder. To be taken every three hours. In dropfies.

CULLEN.

This author is of opinion, that gamboge, in moderate doses, repeated soon after one another, proves safer and more effectual than when given in large doses at once. In this manner, he found it to operate without vomiting or griping; and at the same time, after three or four such exhibitions, a great deal of water was evacuated both by stool and urine.

6. *Powder with Senna.*

TAKE of The compound powder of senna, L.

Ph. two scruples :

Give for a dose.

7. *Powder*

7. *Powder with Scammony.*

TAKE of The powder of scammony with calomel, L. Ph. twelve grains :
Give for a dose.

A larger dose of this powder, such as fifteen grains, or a scruple, may be given at once ; but in most of those cases of constipated bowels to which this medicine is suited, smaller quantities of it, repeated at proper intervals, being less liable to be rejected by the stomach, are found to answer best.

1. *Pills with Soap.*

TAKE of Venice soap, a dram and a half,
Socotorine aloes, one scruple,
Ley of tartar, enough to make into pills,
each four grains in weight.
Three to be taken every three hours, with a draught of tea or gruel afterwards. In ictical cases. Altered from

HARTMANN.

According to Dr. Cullen, soap possesses but little laxative power. He allows, however, that he has found it useful in jaundice, by its correcting (as he chuses to explain its operation) the acidity of the stomach, and
by

by obviating in some measure the argillaceous consistence of the fæces. From its bitter quality and stomachic effects, the aloes, the other ingredient in this prescription, is a cathartic well suited to icterical cases; and thus combined, though its doses are so small, it generally answers sufficiently well.

2. *Pills with Compound Extract of Colocynth.*

TAKE of The cathartic extract, a scruple,
Thebaïc extract, one grain :

Make into four pills (or a bolus) to be taken at once; assisting their operation a few hours afterwards by the use of the 1. Senna Draught, as mentioned farther on, every hour, or every two hours, till the bowels are sufficiently purged. In cases of iliac passion, and in the colic of Poitou, or dry belly-ach.

MEAD.

In the last mentioned disease, viz. the colic of Poitou, or, as it is variously termed, the Devonshire colic, the Painter's colic, &c. Sir G. Baker observes, that we ought principally to rely on the operation of the more active cathartics, steadily insisted on until the bowels have been thoroughly cleared. But a physician, he adds, will not probably succeed so soon, or so certainly, in relieving
his

his patient from pain, by any means, as by joining opium (which we see is done in this prescription of Dr. Mead's) with a purgative medicine. In cases, likewise (continues the same learned Baronet) where such a disposition to vomiting prevails, that nothing is retained in the stomach, opium will be thus administered with a peculiar advantage. In other respects, Sir George differs both in opinion and practice, from some other practitioners, and particularly from Dr. Warren, concerning the time and manner of exhibiting the anodyne; which the last mentioned physician prescribes at the very beginning and before the contents of the bowels have been brought away by purging medicines; considering the disease to consist in a spasmodic constriction of the intestines, which the irritating effects of cathartics are at first apt to increase. Agreeably to these notions, he withholds the medicines of this class till the third or fourth day, till the pain and tension of the belly are removed; and then he only prescribes some of the milder laxatives, such as, 2. Draught with Magnesia Vitriolata, as noticed farther on. A practice similar to this of Dr. Warren's, was adopted by the late Dr. Stoll, for the cure of the same affection. The Vienna physician employed the opium
mostly

mostly in a fluid form (as in the mixture with opium, mentioned under the class of Narcotics) and so freely, that in the course of one night, a patient took thirteen grains of the poppy juice. He was frequently astonished to find, he says, that the belly, which could not before be opened by any means, after giving a large dose of opium, either became loose of itself, or yielded to the glysters which had been repeatedly thrown up, but to no purpose, before; or lastly, stools might then be procured by the use of a mild purge.

3. *Pills with Aloes and Ipecacuanha.*

TAKE of Socotorine aloes, two scruples,
Powdered ipecacuanha, four grains,
Manna, a scruple :

Make into pills, weighing each four grains. Five to be taken for a dose. Designed for cases of suppressed hæmorrhoids.

HARTMANN.

Aloes is a cathartic which operates especially upon the rectum; and hence it will often succeed in bringing on the bleeding piles, the stopping of which is sometimes followed by dangerous consequences. But with this intention it must be given in large and repeated doses.

4. *Pills*

4. *Pills with Gamboge.*

TAKE of Gamboge, four grains :

Rub it well with a little sugar, and add of

Calomel, three grains,

Compound extract of colocynth, L. Ph.
fifteen grains :

With balsam of Peru, make into eight pills,
or two equal doses. The second dose to be repeated
half an hour after the first. Proper in dropical
cases. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Nicolai is very warm in the praises of gamboge in this intention. He prefers the association of it with kali, or the vegetable fixed alkali, under which form it operates not only as a purgative, but likewise as a powerful diuretic.

Mercury is peculiarly serviceable as a purgative in hydropic cases ; most of the encysted substances of which, as Dr. James Lind has very judiciously remarked, proceed from collections of the *tæniæ hydatigenæ*, to which the quicksilver, some of which is absorbed in its passage through the bowels, proves a certain poison. The case related by him in the first part of the London Medical Journal for the year 1789, is a striking proof of the truth of

of

of this observation. In such cases, mercurial inunction upon the hydropic part, is likewise of great service.

5. Pills with Aloes and Gentian.

TAKE of The pills of aloes, L. Ph. a dram :

Divide into common sized pills. Three to be taken at bed time. In cases of habitual costiveness.

6. Pills of Jalap.

TAKE of The jalap pills, Ed. Ph. half a dram :

Divide into common sized pills. Three to be taken for a dose. This is a brisk purge, of which one dose will commonly suffice.

7. Pills with Extract of Black Hellebore.

TAKE of Bacher's pills, Ed. N. D. a scruple :

Divide into twenty pills. Three to be taken every two or three hours. In dropical cases.

1. Bolus with Rhubarb and Calomel.

TAKE of Rhubarb, twenty-five grains,

Calomel, three grains;

With simple syrup make into a bolus. Suited to cases of hepatitis. With a reduced proportion of calomel, this is from

LEWIS.

2. *Bolus with Bryony.*

TAKE of The powdered root of white bryony,
two scruples,

Crystals of tartar, one scruple :

With honey or syrup make into a bolus. This is a drastic purge, suited to dropical and maniacal cases. With the substitution of the crystals of tartar for the vitriolated natron, this prescription is taken from

HARTMANN.

On account of its active virtues, this plant, though not inserted in the materia medica of our college, has a strong claim to the attention of practitioners ; and it might perhaps, as well as a few other indigenous vegetables, under proper management, be made to supply the place of some of the more costly exotics.—Among our own countrymen, Sydenham employed it with advantage, removing a maniacal affection by a dram of the root given in milk. Along with its purgative, it generally shews also a diuretic operation.

1. *Elektuary with Tamarinds and Rhubarb.*

Take of Pulp of tamarinds, an ounce and a
half,

E

Powdered

38. EVACUANTS. E. CATHARTICS. *Class I.*

Powdered rhubarb, one dram,
Crystals of tartar, two drams,
Syrup of roses, enough to make into an
electuary.

DOSE, the size of a walnut; till it operates, with
a draught of some weak cooling drink after it.
In bilious and putrid disorders.

HARTMANN.

2. *Electuary with Sulphur.*

TAKE of The electuary of sulphur, Lew. D. an
ounce.

DOSE, a tea spoonful night and morning.
Against the piles.

Sulphur, says Dr. Cullen, is laxative without heating the body, and for the most part without griping the bowels; and were it not for the fætor that sometimes attends its operation, and is ready to be diffused in the air around, it would be, he thinks, one of the most agreeable laxatives that could be employed. As it is not obviously soluble in the animal fluids, he supposes it passes through a great length of the intestines, with little action upon them, and at length acts only upon the great guts: And in this way he explains both its moderate operation, and its
par-

particular and frequently observed effect in relieving hæmorrhoidal affections.

In the same manner may be given the

3. *Electuary of Cassia, L. Ph. and*

4. *Electuary of Senna, L. Ph.*

1. *Senna Draught.*

TAKE of The tartarised infusion of senna, L. Ph.
one ounce,

Tincture of senna, two drams :

Mix.

MEAD.

Where this medicine is intended to be given by itself, the quantity of the infusion may be increased, especially if the stomach shews no disposition to reject what is thrown into it, to half as much again.

2. *Draught with Vitriolated Magnesia.*

TAKE of The (bitter) cathartic salt, two drams ;
dissolve in simple infusion of senna, one
ounce :

To be taken every two hours, till stools are procured. In colica pictonum.

WARREN.

In this affection of the bowels, the Doctor says he has always found such a gentle medicine as this more efficacious than any drastic purge whatever. It is not specified in the original prescription, which of the cathartic salts is intended, viz. whether it be the bitter cathartic salt, i. e. the vitriolated magnesia, or the cathartic salt of glauber, i. e. the vitriolated natron. The effects of both being the same, either of them may be used indifferently.

3. *Draught with Rhubarb and Manna.*

TAKE of Tamarinds, half an ounce,
 Senna-leaves, two drams,
 Rhubarb, a dram and a half :

Boil them in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain off three ounces. Dissolve therein of
 Manna, an ounce.

To be taken early in a morning. In dysenteries. With the omission of the syrup of roses, which seems to be a cumbersome addition to a medicine otherwise rather too bulky, this is the favourite *potio cathartica lenitiva* of

SYDENHAM.

4. *Draught with Tartarised Natron.*

TAKE of Rochelle salt, half an ounce,
 Simple

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Simple infusion of senna, an ounce and a half :

Dissolve.

The *sal rupellensis*, or *natron tartarifatum*, says Dr. Cullen, is of a less disagreeable taste than almost any other neutral ; and answering every purpose for which these can be required, he expects, he adds, it will come to be very generally employed.

5. *Draught with Oil of Ricinus.*

TAKE of Oil of ricinus, six drams,¹

Compound tincture of senna, Ed. Ph.
two drams :

Shake them well together in a phial. so as to mix them intimately. To be repeated at short intervals till it loosens the belly. In cases of habitual constiveness, spasmodic colic, and especially the dry belly-ach, and in hæmorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

As an oil, this medicine is nauseous to some persons ; and when the dose is large, it occasions sickness at the stomach for some time after it is taken. To obviate these inconveniencies, without withdrawing any part of the purgative, Dr. Cullen here employs

the tincture of senna, which, he says, both makes the oil less nauseous to the taste, and makes it sit more easy on the stomach.

6. *Draught with Gamboge.*

TAKE of Gamboge, five grains,
Volatile spirit of salt ammoniac, twenty
drops ;

Rub together, and add of
Syrup of buckthorn, two drams,
Fennel water, one ounce :

Mix. Designed for cases of dropsy.

HARTMANN.

7. *Draught of Tincture of Senna.*

Take of The tincture of senna, L. Ph. a wine
glass full.

8. *Draught of Tincture of Rhubarb.*

TAKE of The tincture of rhubarb, L. Ph. the
same quantity.

Potion of Phosphorated Natron.

TAKE of Phosphorated soda. six drams ;
Dissolve in a basin of broth or gruel, and take
for a dose.

PEARSON.

This elegant neutral salt, introduced as a medicine by Dr. George Pearson, has this peculiar advantage over most of the saline purgatives, that it is not unpleasant to the palate, having much the same flavour when taken in this manner, as common salt; so that it is a laxative well suited to delicate stomachs. It is not, however, sufficiently active even in a larger dose, such as an ounce, for the generality of cases in which much evacuation is required by stool.

Mixture with Muriated Ammonia.

TAKE of Sal ammoniac, two drams,

Water, six ounces,

Simple oxymel, two ounces :

Mix. Three table spoonfuls to be taken every four hours. In bilious and putrid fevers.

STOLL.

This mixture is sometimes directed by its author to be made with common water, and sometimes with elder-flower water. It was a very favourite aperient with him in his hospital practice.

Tamarind

Tamarind Drink.

TAKE of Tamarinds, three ounces :

Dissolve in three pints of whey, and add of
Hoffman's anodyne liquor, thirty drops :

Mix. A cupful to be taken every two hours.

In dysenteric cases.

STOLL.

Emulsion with Jalap.

TAKE of Powdered jalap, six grains,

Manna, ten grains,

Sweet almonds, blanched, in number,
eight :

Rub them all together into a paste, gradually
adding of

Water, three ounces,

Sugar, enough to sweeten it:

A table spoonful of the strained emulsion to be
given occasionally. Intended for young children.

HARTMANN.

On account of the difficulty there is in making infants swallow any thing that is unpalatable; it is often found necessary to devise compositions in which the medicines shall be pleasant to the taste. Accordingly some such form of prescription as this, is, in such cases, useful;

useful ; though we think it might be improved, by throwing out either the manna or the sugar (either of them in an increased proportion being capable of answering the intention of both) and by adding a few grains more to the quantity of jalap, the resinous part of which seems to be extracted by the process of emulsion.

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

TAKE of Hedge hyssop, one dram,

Boiling milk, a pint :

Digest on a chafing dish for an hour, and strain off. Two table spoonfuls to be taken every hour, or every two hours. For grown up youths that are troubled with worms.

HARTMANN.

For dropical patients, the herb may be infused in the proportion of two drams to half a pint ; and with such intention, beer may be employed instead of milk. This is an active medicine, being liable to vomit as well as purge ; for which reason it will be prudent to use it only in small doses. Ber-
gius (whose practice in certain cases is to give ten grains of it in powder, with half as much gentian, every two hours till it operates)
thinks

thinks that this plant is by no means undeserving of the attention of physicians.

1. *Decoction of Dandelion.*

TAKE of Dandelion root, two ounces :

Boil in a pint and a half of water down to a pint.

After straining, add of

Vitriolated kali, three drams,

Syrup of roses, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, a tea cupful every two hours till it operates. In cases of jaundice and obstructed liver. Altered from

QUARIN.

2. *Decoction of Broom-tops.*

TAKE of Fresh broom-tops, half an ounce :

Boil in a pint of water till one half is consumed. Two table spoonfuls of the strained decoction to be given every hour till it operates by stool, or till the whole is taken. It seldom fails to operate both by stool and urine ; and by repeating this exhibition every day, or every second day, some dropsies have been cured.

CULLEN.

3. *Decoction of Elder Bark.*

TAKE of The inner bark of elder, three handfuls :

Boil

Boil in a quart of milk and water down to a pint, and strain off. One half of the decoction to be taken in the morning, and the other half in the evening, every day till the patient recovers. It operates both by stool and urine. Designed for tropical patients.

SYDENHAM.

This prescription is open to some objection. Three handfuls, as Dr. Cullen has properly remarked; are a very uncertain measure; and the quantity here directed for a dose will operate too powerfully for some constitutions.

Drops of Aloes.

TAKE of The tincture of aloes, L. Ph. an ounce :

Give a tea spoonful in a glass of water, two or three times a day, according to its operations.

1. *Glyster of Muriated Natron.*

TAKE of Common salt, three ounces :

Dissolve in half a pint of water, and inject. This is an irritating purgative glyster, said to be useful in apoplectic and lethargic cases.

HARTMANN.

2. *Glyster*

2. *Glyster with Extract of Colocynth.*

TAKE of Boiling water, a pint,
 Extract of colocynth, a dram :
 Dissolve and inject. Suited to the same cases.

HARTMANN.

For milder forms of evacuating glysters,
 see

Emollients.

F. DIURETICS.

The operation of diuretics is greatly promoted by plentiful dilution; which should not be withheld, though the contrary method has, till lately, too much prevailed, from dropsical patients; since the use of water, at the same time that it relieves the thirst, often a very distressing symptom to them, tends very powerfully to excite and increase the urinary discharge. For this improvement in modern practice, the medical world is chiefly indebted to Dr. Milman. The observation

of several other practitioners, but more especially those of Dr. Cullen, confirm very strongly the propriety of this method. I always thought it absurd, says the last mentioned author, in physicians to employ diuretics, while they enjoined an abstinence from drink, which is almost the only means of conveying these diuretics to the kidneys: So whenever I employ diuretics, I at the same time advise drinking freely; and I am persuaded that drinking largely has often contributed to the cures I have made.

Powder with Juniper Berry.

TAKE of Dried juniper berries, eighteen grains,
——— Squill, two grains :

Mix. To be taken three times a day. In drop-
fical cases. Varied from

THE DEN.

If the squill in this powder should occasion much sickness, the proportion of it may be reduced to a single grain; for it is observed by Dr. Cullen, that when the squill operates strongly in the stomach and intestines, its diuretic effects are less ready to happen. By accompanying it with an opiate, he found that the emetic and purgative operation of
F it

it may be avoided, and that it may be thereby carried more entirely to the kidneys.

Pills with Squill.

Give the Squill pills, L. Ph. in the manner directed under Expectorants.

Bolus with Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Spanish flies, two grains,
Camphor, five grains,
Pulp of cassia, a scruple :

Make into a bolus ; to be taken thrice a day.
In mucous obstructions of the urinary passages.

HARTMANN.

These animal substances are perhaps more fitly administered in a fluid form, as in the following draught.

I. Draught with Spanish Fly.

TAKE of Tincture of Spanish fly, L. Ph.
Spirit of nitrous æther, L. Ph. each,
fifteen drops,
Water, one ounce,
Syrup of orange peel, half an ounce :

Mix. To be taken every four hours, desisting if

if symptoms of strangury should come on. For dropsies. Altered from

HARTMANN.

Much larger doses of this tincture have been ventured upon by some practitioners ; but the safest way (and that which Werlhoff seems to have followed) is to begin with a moderate quantity, increasing the dose afterwards, or shortening the intervals of repetition, according to circumstances. Without such precaution, the patient will be liable to be surprised by sudden accessions of distressing symptoms. The observations of Dr. Carmichael Smyth, render it rather doubtful whether or not the Spanish flies increase the secretion of urine. On many occasions they seem to act chiefly as antispasmodics.

The two following prescriptions, though they have been already copied by Lewis into his Dispensatory, are examples of such neat composition, that we cannot refrain from transcribing them here.

2. *Draught with Oxymel of Squill.*

TAKE of Oxymel of squill, a dram and a half,
Simple cinnamon water, an ounce,
Compound spirit of lavender,

F 2

Syrup

Syrup of orange peel, each, a dram :

Mix. To be taken every night for a length of time. In dropfical cafes.

MEAD.

3. *Draught with Vinegar of Squill.*

TAKE of Lemon juice, fix drams,

Salt of wormwood, half a dram :

Mix, and add of

Simple cinnamon water, an ounce and a half,

Syrup of orange peel, a dram,

Spirituous peppermint water, half an ounce,

Vinegar of squill, a dram and a half.

To be taken twice a day. In the same cafes.

MEAD.

Twenty or thirty drops of the tincture of opium (from which both this author and Willis derived extraordinary benefit in two hydropic instances) may be added to either of these draughts, according to circumstances.

4. *Draught with Oxymel of Meadow Saffron.*

TAKE of Regenerated tartar, a dram,

Dulcified spirit of nitre, fifteen drops,

Oxymel

Oxymel of meadow saffron, two drams,
Water, one ounce,
Compound spirit of juniper, L. Ph. half
an ounce :

Mix. To be taken twice or thrice a day. Varied from

HARTMANN.

Storck has one very clumsy form, viz. that of a linctus, of prescribing his oxymel, combined however as in this draught, with the acetated kali and spirit of nitrous æther ; two additions which seem to promote its operation, but which may not be always required, especially if the intention be to give it to any great quantity. In that case it may be taken in a cup of tea, or in a draught of some distilled water ; beginning with a dram or two twice a day, and gradually increasing the repetitions of the dose, till at length the patient is brought to take as much as an ounce, or even an ounce and a half, in the course of a day.

5. *Draught with Muriated Quicksilver.*

TAKE of Oxymel of squill, one dram,
Solution of muriated quicksilver (as directed to be made under Sialagogues)
two drams,

F 3

Simple

Simple cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :

Mix. To be taken at bed time, or twice a day. The proportion of the mercurial solution may be increased, if thought necessary, to twice the quantity.

We need not be concerned, if, by frequent repetition of its use, the mouth should become affected by this composition ; for Dr. Lind informs us, that he often cured very obstinate dropsies by exciting a gentle salivation.

We have been of opinion, says Dr. Cullen, when speaking of the union of calomel with squill, that the less purgative preparations of mercury, are better suited to the purpose (viz. of assisting the diuretic operation of that medicine) and we are disposed to judge that the solution of the corrosive sublimate, which so often by itself goes to the kidneys, may be more proper than any other.

I. Juniper Mixture.

TAKE of Fresh juniper berries, bruised, an ounce :

Infuse in a pint of warm water in a covered vessel. Strain off, and add of

Nitre, one dram,

Rob of juniper berries, one ounce :

Mix

Mix. Dose, two table spoonfuls every two hours. With the omission of half a grain of tartarised antimony, this prescription is taken from

HARTMANN.

The essential oil of juniper resides, as Dr. Cullen has noticed, chiefly in the seeds of the berries; so that unless pains are taken, by a strong contusion, to break the seeds, the infusion is an agreeable, but weak impregnation, and consequently of little power as a medicine. Of the inspissated juice or rob, which is seldom to be met with in the shops now, Dr. Lewis remarks, that it is an elegant preparation: What Dr. Cullen, however, has observed concerning it, is very just, viz. that so much of its essential oil is dissipated by the boiling and evaporation, that it is left in the end with hardly any activity. A syrup made from an infusion of the berries, in a close vessel, might not be an improper substitute to the rob.

2. *Mixture with Prepared Kali.*

TAKE of The infusion of gentian, ten ounces,
Salt of wormwood, one dram,
Spirit of juniper, two ounces:

Mix.

Mix. To be taken at three doses, and repeated daily. In ascites. With the substitution of infusion of gentian for infusion of wormwood, this prescription is taken from

PRINGLE.

Dr. Blane has a formula of the same kind in the Appendix to his Observations on the Diseases of Seamen.

Infusion of Foxglove.

TAKE of The dried leaves of foxglove, one dram,

Boiling water, half a pint :

Infuse for four hours. To the strained liquor, add of

Spirituos nutmeg water, one ounce :

Mix. Two table spoonfuls to be taken twice a day. If the patient be stronger than usual, or the symptoms very urgent, this dose may be given once in eight hours ; and on the contrary, in many instances, half an ounce (one table spoonful) at a time will be quite sufficient. Eight ounces of the infusion may generally be taken before the nausea commences. In dropsies and asthmas.

WITHERING.

This

This active medicine demands great circumspection and judgment in those who administer it. The doses, as its author observes, are not to be repeated too quickly; but sufficient time must be allowed for the effects of each to take place, as it is possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the signals for forbearance appear. The general direction which he gives is, to stop the exhibition of it as soon as it appears to act either on the kidneys, the stomach, the pulse, or the bowels. It seldom succeeds well if it purges. During the use of it, especially if it should operate strongly, it will be sometimes proper to interpose cordial and tonic medicines.

The dried leaves may be likewise given in substance, with the same intention, from one to three grains, twice a day, either by themselves, or united with aromatics. From some cases which have occurred to him, Dr. Withering is disposed to believe that the digitalis may be given in this last mentioned way (viz. in the small doses of two or three grains a day) so as gradually to remove a dropsy, without any other than mild diuretic effects, and without any interruption to its use until the cure be completed.

1. *Decoction of Foxglove.*

TAKE of The fresh green leaves of foxglove, four ounces :

Boil from two pints of water to one pint ; and to the strained fluid, add of

Vinous spirit, two ounces :

Mix. Dose. one large spoonful early in the morning, and to be repeated every hour, till the patient has taken from three to eight or nine spoonfuls, or till sickness is induced, or some other disagreeable sensations. In cases of dropsy and pulmonary consumption.

DARWIN.

The hydropic fluid, says this author, generally disappeared on the next day, or on the third day, without any repetition of the medicine and frequently without any apparently encreased evacuation ; at other times with vomiting and a large flow of urine, and sometimes with purging stools. To some patients even a larger quantity was given at a time ; but as some of them complained of very great debility during its operation, it was esteemed more prudent to use rather an under dose than an excessive one. In some, who had been two or three times relieved by the same method in the space of six or ten months, a less quantity was found to succeed : To these

half

half an ounce (one spoonful) of the decoction, mixed with an ounce of peppermint water, or with an ounce of the decoction of the bark, was given twice or thrice a day, for two or three successive days; and in consumptions, and in scrofulous ulcers, half an ounce of the decoction of digitalis was administered twice a day for many weeks; and the dose was occasionally increased to six drachms, the medicine was omitted for a day or two, if it excited nausea, or seemed much to debilitate the patient.

Of these two modes of exhibiting the foxglove, the first seems to be managed the best; or by employing the dried, instead of the fresh leaves, the strength of the medicine is not so likely to vary; and by giving the doses at greater intervals, it is more likely to affect the kidneys, and less likely to disorder the stomach and bowels; though perhaps where the condition of the patient is equal to such violence, the vomiting and purging (two operations approved of by Sydenham in dropical cases) which the foxglove, prescribed according to Dr. Darwin's method, is so apt to excite, may sometimes evacuate the watery collections, not only more suddenly, but also more effectually,

than can be done by the diuretic plan. That active method, however, is attended with great risk, and is suited only to some constitutions ; but this milder plan is, for the most part, free from such danger, and having other advantages besides, appears to be much more extensively proper and useful.—Perhaps, as Sir G. Baker has ingeniously suggested, it has been in consequence of giving this medicine in such quantities as proved emetic, that some have found it to relieve and cure consumptions of the lungs. This suggestion may serve to explain why Dr. Withering, who seldom employed it so freely as to excite vomiting, had such little success with it in the last mentioned cases.

2. *Decoction of Seneka,*

As given under Expectorants.

This decoction leaves a disagreeable impression in the mouth, and is apt not to be easy on the stomach. Dr. Lewis found a little madeira most effectual for removing both these inconveniences.

3. *Decoction*

3. *Decoction of Bittersweet.*

TAKE of The Stalks (or twigs) of bittersweet,
one ounce :

Cut them into small pieces, and bruise ; steep them in a proper quantity of hot water for half an hour ; boil afterwards for a minute or two over the fire. To a quart of the strained liquor, add of
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. two ounces.

DOSE, a tea cupful thrice a day. In cases of dropsy and humoral asthma. Altered from

QUARIN.

The reason assigned for directing the boiling for so short a time, is, to avoid the nauseous bitterness which the decoction is otherwise apt to acquire. The quantity of the plant directed in the original prescription, is two ounces ; but we have thought proper to reduce the proportion to a single ounce only, which comes nearer to the quantity ordered in a dissertation, published under the sanction of Linnæus ; but which is still considerably more than what is ordered by Razoux. On the other hand, the decoction prepared by the daughter of a Flemish Surgeon, as stated in the Gazette de Santé, seems to have had as large a proportion of the stalks in it as

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this

this of Dr. Quarin's. These striking differences, however, in the doses of the medicine, are very well accounted for by Bergius's remark, that the dried stems are not narcotic, and that the fresh plant is by much the most powerful. The above-mentioned Flemish lady, who had the reputation of possessing a specific for the dropsy, employed, as it is there mentioned, the dried stalks; and we may conclude that the Vienna physician, though he has not expressly said so, did not make use of the twigs in their fresh and succulent state. Besides an ounce of syrup of hyssop, the original prescription contains moreover the same quantity of oxymel of squill; but we have ventured to throw out both, and to direct in their place two ounces of the spirit of cinnamon; for though the oxymel may be supposed, at first, likely to contribute to the diuretic operation of the medicine, yet by causing that which is apt to be nauseating of itself, to sit less easy on the stomach, it seems to be, on further consideration, an improper addition. To obviate this inconvenience, some have mixed liquorice, others milk, with the decoction; but the aromatic spirit appears to us preferable to both.

Tar Water, L  w: D.

Dose, a pint a day, taken on an empty stomach, at two or four times, viz. night and morning, and about two hours after dinner and breakfast. More may be taken by strong stomachs, such as a quart at least every twenty-four hours. In scorbutic affections.

BERKELEY.

Dr. Cullen asserts, in contradiction to Lewis, that this preparation owes all its medicinal qualities to the acid which it contains; and that the acid obtained by distillation from solid fir, or other woods, shews, when properly diluted with water, every virtue that was ever found in any tar water. By proper rectification and concentration, this acid, he says, may be brought into a small bulk; which being readily portable, is, on occasion of journies, or other circumstances, very convenient. But it is very necessary, he adds, to dilute it largely with water, which it is sufficiently obvious favours its operation very much, in every respect.

1. *Tincture of Squill, L. Ph.*

Dose, a tea spoonful twice a day, in any convenient drink.

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2. *Tincture*

2. *Tincture of Tobacco.*

TAKE of The dried leaves of Virginia tobacco,
one ounce,

Proof spirit of wine, one pint :

Digest for four days, and strain. To begin with sixty drops, in a case of ordinary constitution, and with forty drops, in a case of delicate constitution ; and to increase the number of drops by five, eight, or ten at a time, till by their obvious effects on the system, the proper dose shall be ascertained. To patients of stronger constitutions, or who have been accustomed to the use of tobacco, eighty or ninety drops may be given at the first, regulating the future doses according to the effects. The dose to be repeated twice a day, viz. two hours before dinner, and at bed time ; it being observed to disagree the most with the stomach in a morning fasting : And such is the difference between morning and night, that almost every patient will require to take one fourth less in the forenoon than in the evening. Some aromatic liquor, such as a little cinnamon water, is a convenient vehicle ; but where it happens not to disagree much with the stomach, the medicine may be given in a draught of common water. In cases of dropsy and dysury.

FOWLER.

The author himself, though he gives a variety of formulæ, generally employed the watery infusion. Both this and the tincture,
which

which we have preferred as a neater preparation, appear to be pretty much of an equal strength, the proportion of herb being the same in both. The directions, therefore, which relate to the one, are equally applicable to the other.

Anointing and rubbing the Belly with Oil.

Certain Cathartics, as

Crystals of Tartar,

Elder-Bark,

Gamboge,

Bryony,

Extract of Black Hellebore.

Certain Diaphoretics..

Certain Astringents, as

Uva Ursi..

Certain Stimulants, as

Mustard,

Horseradish,,

*Arum,**Mezereon,**Turpentine.**Mineral Waters, and especially**The Chalybeate.*

G. DIAPHORETICS.

All those medicines which promote the sensible or insensible discharge by the skin, require to be assisted in their operation by the plentiful use of weak, tepid drinks, such as warm water, gruel, tea, or the like.—Except in the plague, Sydenham thought that it was the duty of a physician not to force out a sweating in any cases, but to leave it to nature. Notwithstanding this admonition, however, modern practitioners have frequent recourse to medicines which produce this effect, in the treatment of various diseases. Accordingly, they are recommended in malignant fevers, in dysenteries, in rheumatisms, in gout, in dropsies, and in venereal affections. On the other hand, owing to the heating qualities of many of them, and on account of the warmth which is applied

plied to the body during the use of all of them, they are found to be hurtful in the inflammatory stages of most fevers, but more particularly of eruptive fevers, such as the measles and small pox: And, in general, the use of them should be premised by some other evacuation, such as bleeding, vomiting, or purging.

1. Powder with Aconite.

TAKE of The extract of aconite or monkshood,
two grains,

White sugar, two drams :

Mix and rub them well together into a very fine powder; of which may be taken, night and morning, ten, twenty, thirty, or forty-five grains, with some warm drink afterwards, such as tea or broth. The dose may be increased every day, till it amounts to as much as a dram and a half. But the safest method is to begin with the smallest doses, and to proceed by degrees to the largest. In rheumatic and gouty complaints.

STORCK.

During the use of this remedy, it is now and then necessary to interpose a purge. The extract is prepared by inspissating the expressed juice of the plant to a proper consistence, in a gentle heat. The efficacy of this

this medicine is confirmed by the joint testimonies of Junker, Boehmer, Kampf, Vogel, and other eminent physicians on the continent.

2. *Powder with Guaiacum.*

TAKE of Gum guaiacum, half a dram,
Crystals of tartar, one dram :

Rub together into a powder, to be taken at bed time, with a draught of wine whey or chamomile tea after it. In the same cases.

WEICKARD.

3. *Powder with Guaiacum and Nitre.*

TAKE of Gum guaiacum, half a dram,
Nitre, a scruple :

Mix. To be taken at bed time, with some warm gruel after it. With a varied proportion of the ingredients, this is after the manner of

MONRO.

Both the saline additions in these two last prescriptions, seem to favour the action of the gum-resin, correcting in some measure its heating quality, and along with its sudorific, increasing likewise its laxative effect. Perhaps the nitre, which Dr. Brookesby gave
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by itself, with so much success, to procure sweats in acute rheumatisms, is, especially in the last cases, the best adjunct of the two. With regard to the guaiacum, Dr. Cullen holds it to be one of the most valuable of all the diaphoretics that may be employed to excite the general circulation, as it affords a matter which passes more entirely to the extreme vessels, and seems to stimulate the exhalants more in proportion than it does the heart and great arteries. It is on this account, he adds, that it may be justly considered as more effectual than other sudorifics, in the cure of the lues venerea; and he thinks it is upon the same grounds, that it has been found so useful in all cases of rheumatism, and perhaps in those of gout. In this last disease, however, he cautions against the free use of gum guaiacum in any shape, but more particularly when dissolved in spirits.

4. *Powder with Calomel and precipitated Sulphur of Antimony.*

TAKE of Calomel,
Golden sulphur of antimony, each, one
or two grains :

Mix ;

Mix, for a dose, to be taken night and morning, and to be increased to twice the quantity, according to circumstances. In cutaneous diseases, and venereal affections. See

PLUMMER.

Or, this powder may be made up, with gum guaiacum, into the form of pills. Dr. Plummer at first used three parts of sulphur of antimony and two of calomel; but he afterwards prescribed equal parts, and varied the dose occasionally. Along with this medicine, he generally ordered the patient to take a decoction of guaiacum, or of the woods.

5. *Powder with Antimony.*

TAKE of The antimonial powder, L. Ph. six grains :

Give for a dose, to be repeated every four or six hours, according to its effects.

Some prefer the administration of this powder in the form of pills, making up a dram of it with a little conserve of rose, into twelve pills, and giving one of them every four or six hours. In Dr. Blane's Appendix,

ex, there is such a prescription. In whatever way the medicine is given, it is found to produce the same effects as Dr. James's famous powder, of which it is an imitation. Like all other antimonials, it is an active remedy, and while it has often, under proper management, done much good, it has, on the other hand, more frequently, from an imprudent use of it, done irreparable mischief. I have known several instances, says Dr. Monro, where it has been given in putrid ulcerated sore throats, and in low fevers; and it has brought on such a purging, as to carry the patients to their graves in a short time. He adds, that people ought to give such active antimonial medicines with great caution in low or putrid fevers, or when the strength is already much exhausted.

6. *Powder with Contrayerva.*

TAKE of The compound powder of contrayerva,
L. Ph. half a dram :
Give for a dose.

Some practitioners think this medicine is improved by the addition of a little nitre.

7. *Powder.*

7. *Powder with Opium.* ,

TAKE of The compound powder of ipecacuanha, L. Ph. a scruple :

To be given at bed time every other night: In chronic rheumatism.

BLANE.

More moderate doses, such as twelve or fifteen grains, will suffice in some cases ; in which it may be proper to continue the medicine every night. It may be likewise employed in the acute rheumatism, and in dysenteries. Dr. Cullen's practice was to give this powder (generally made up into a bolus) in the morning, directing the patient to lie between the blankets in a flannel shirt, and to take frequently, as soon as the sweat began to break out, in small portions, some warm liquid, such as thin gruel, weak sage or bohea tea ; and during the sweating, to take at his ordinary meal-times, some dry toast with weak soup, chicken broth or beef tea ; or if the drinks mentioned did not answer, weak negus, or white wine whey : Keeping the patient in flannel and blankets till the next morning, and not suffering him to go out of doors for the whole day after. By giving
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the powder in this way, he found it, he says, a highly useful remedy.

1. *Pills with Calomel.*

TAKE of Calomel, ten grains,
Conserve of roses

Enough to make into ten pills, which are not to be gilded. One to be taken every night, with the 1. Draught with Wine of Antimony, mentioned farther on. If the pain does not abate by the time all the pills are taken, the dose of calomel is to be increased to two grains one night, one the next, and thus alternately. When the pain abates, the anodyne and antimonial which enter into the draught, are to be gradually lessened, or omitted every other night, or wholly dropped. In the sciatica, which generally yields to this process in the space of a few weeks.

FOTHERGILL.

A very egregious error has crept into Elliot's edition of Fothergill's works, where ten drams of calomel are set down in this prescription instead of ten grains.

2. *Pills with Opium and Antimony.*

TAKE of Purified opium, six grains,
Tartarised antimony, three grains,
Conserve of roses, fifteen grains,

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Powdered

Powdered liquorice root, enough to make
into twelve pills :

One to be taken at bed time, or in some cases
twice a day. In fevers.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Bolus with Camphor.

TAKE of Camphor,

James's powder, each, six grains.

Conserve of hip, enough to make into a
bolus :

To be taken night and morning, along with
balm tea. In fevers.

FOX'S FORMULÆ.

The proportion of camphor in this prescription, seems to be too small to contribute much to the efficacy of the medicine. It may be increased to three times as much in some cases, adding a drop of spirit of wine to make it divisible. It is surprising that Dr. Cullen should refuse a diaphoretic virtue, which physicians in general have so readily accorded, to this concrete. But in so doing, he appears to have been biased by his pre-conceived theory, which it is so difficult to comprehend, and so contrary to observation to admit, concerning

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cerning the action of this substance on the human body.

1. *Draught with Wine of Antimony.*

TAKE of Spear-mint water, an ounce and a half,
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. a dram and
a half,
Wine of antimony, thirty drops,
Thebaic tincture, twenty-five drops :

Mix ; to be taken at bed time. In the sciatica.
With the substitution of the mint water and spirit
of cinnamon for the two alexiterial waters, which
are expunged from our present pharmacopœia,
and with the omission of a dram of syrup, this
prescription is taken from

FOTHERGILL.

2. *Draught with Guaiacum.*

TAKE of Gum guaiacum (dissolved in a proper
quantity of yolk of egg) fifteen grains,
Water, one ounce,
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph: two drams,
—— Mindererus, six drams,
White sugar, one dram :

Mix, and make into a draught, to be taken at
bed time, and to be repeated the next day in the
morning, or oftener. In rheumatism, after bleed-
ing.

PRINGLE.

Fifteen grains of the gum is but a small dose; and instead of the yolk of egg, it is by far the best to employ the mucilage of gum arabic; the use of which, in such instances, is an elegant improvement in modern pharmacy.

The diffusion of guaiacum, in this manner, through a watery medium, is preferred by many to the spirituous solution of it. In imitation of Sir John Pringle, Dr. Cullen used to give such a preparation in chronic rheumatism; but he never employed it, he says, for a great length of time with a view to prevent fits of the gout, thinking it, for reasons which we shall notice when we come to mention the tincture, a dangerous practice; but when disorders of the stomach, or wandering pains in other parts of the body, could be imputed to what he has termed atonic, or retrocedent gout, he frequently employed it with great advantage.

3. *Draught with Camphor and Acetated Ammonia.*

TAKE of The camphorated mixture, L. Ph. an ounce and a half,

Water of acetated ammonia, L. Ph. half an ounce,

Wine

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Wine of antimony, L. Ph. forty drops,
Tincture of opium, L. Ph. twenty
drops :

Mix ; to be taken at bed time, or oftener, but
often with only half the quantity of tincture. In
acute rheumatism.

BLANE.

4. *Draught with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.*

TAKE of Spirit of hartshorn, fifty drops,
Water, an ounce and a half :

To be taken at bed time, or night and morning.
In chronic rheumatism, after other evacuations.

PRINGLE.

5. *Draught with Limoniated Kali.*

TAKE of Fresh lemon juice, half an ounce,
Salt of wormwood, a scruple,
Julep of camphor, one ounce :

Mix, and make a draught, to be taken thrice
a day.

FOX'S FORMULÆ.

1. *Mixture with Antimonial Powder.*

TAKE of Pure water, three ounces,
Water of acetated ammonia, L. Ph. an
ounce and a half,

H 3

Antimonial

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Antimonial powder, L. Ph. fifteen grains :

Mix; a third part to be taken three times a day. To drink after it frequently of warm decoction of barley, with two scruples of nitre to every pint. In the acute rheumatism.

BLANE.

2. *Mixture with Inspissated Juice of Elder-berry.*

TAKE of Rob of elder-berry, an ounce and a half,

Nitre, a scruple,

Decoction of barley, a pint :

Mix; three table spoonfuls to be taken every two hours. In fevers. Altered from

COLLIN.

Bergius observes, that the elder-rob is a very serviceable domestic remedy in Sweden, which promotes sweat, at the same time that it has a refrigerant and somewhat laxative operation. If required in large doses, an electuary is the best form.

Drink with Oxymel.

TAKE of Honey,

Vinegar, each, an ounce.

Boiling

Boiling water, fourteen ounces:

Mix; to be taken in bed, after the manner of tea or coffee. In acute diseases.

BOERHAAVE.

A little mace is directed in the original prescription; but as that is an inaccurately expressed addition, we have thought proper to omit it. Two or three spoonfuls of mountain wine may be employed in its place; which while it serves to make the medicine easier on the stomach, seems likewise to promote its sudorific effects.

Decoction with Sarsaparilla.

TAKE of The compound decoction of sarsaparilla,
L. Ph. a quart.

DOSE. a pretty large cupful (a quarter of a pint or more) four times a day. In venereal and rheumatic cases.

Wine of Blessed Thistle.

TAKE of Blessed thistle, an ounce,
Rhenish wine, a quart:

Digest the usual time. One or two spoonfuls to be taken in a morning in bed. In rheumatism and gout.

BERGIUS.

I. *Tincture*

1. *Tincture of Guaiacum.*

TAKE of The tincture of guaiacum, L. Ph. one
 or two tea spoonfuls thrice a day, in
 glass of water, or any common drink.
 In the same cases.

By being united, as it is in this tincture with the spirit of ammonia, the dose of the guaiacum becomes limited, as Dr. Cullen has noticed, and is too heating for many cases. With regard to the employment of the tincture, whether made in this way, or with vinous spirit, he thinks it has often done much mischief in the gout; for though he does not deny that it has prevented the returns of the fit, yet he asserts that it has brought on other diseases, which have carried off the patients.

2. *Tincture of Aconite.*

TAKE of The dried leaves of monkshood, an
 ounce,

Rectified spirit of wine, six ounces :

After due digestion, decant. Dose, at first five or ten drops, to be afterwards gradually increased to

to forty. Suited to the same cases as the Powder of the Extract of Aconite.

KÆMPF.

Warm Bathing. Vapour Bath. Dry Bagnio.

The Vapour Bath is used in two ways ; in one of which the whole body is exposed, but in the other only the trunk and extremities, the steams being collected in a sort of box or case, which incloses the patient all but his head. By means of such a contrivance, this sort of bath can be supported for a much longer time, and with much less danger, and consequently must produce much more beneficial effects. Thus managed, it becomes a very useful remedy, says the editor of Mons. Venel's *Materia Medica*, which is too much neglected in many diseases, as well acute as chronical. This form of bath is much employed in Russia, and begins to come into general use amongst us.

Wearing of Flannel next the Skin.

Friktion.

Bodily Motion.

Emetics.

Certain

Certain Diuretics, as

Seneka,

Bitter-sweet.

Emollients.

Refrigerants.

Bitters { *See Antiseptics,*
Tonics.

Certain Stimulants, as

Mustard,

Arum,

Virginia Snake Root.

Antispasmodics.

Narcotics.

H. EMMENAGOGUES.

The medicines which are mentioned under this order, are especially adapted to those cases of amenorrhœa, which are accompanied with a want of vigour in the circulation, c

which there is that combination of symptoms termed chlorosis: And to those cases, likewise, in which the suppression seems to arise from a spasmodic constriction of the uterine vessels. But where there is much appearance of inflammation or plethora, they will be found improper.

1. *Powder of Madder.*

TAKE of The powdered root of madder, half a dram :

Give for a dose ; to be repeated twice or thrice a day.

HOME.

Out of nineteen cases, this author cured thirteen by the use of this root. According to his account, it does not shew much sensible operation, neither quickening the pulse, or disordering the stomach and bowels. It succeeded so well with him, that he has concluded it to be the most powerful of all the emmenagogues. But M. Herz, of Berlin did not derive the like advantages from it in the experiments which he made with the plant ; and Dr. Cullen says, that in all trials that he made with it, it failed ; and that he knew of other practitioners who, after several ineffectual trials with it, entirely desisted.

ed its use. The effect which it has of making animals that are fed with it, waste and pine away, has induced some writers to caution against its free use.

2. *Powder with Savin.*

TAKE of Powdered savin leaves,
 ————— Ginger, each, ten grains.
 Borax, fifteen grains :
 Mix; to be taken twice a day.

HARTMANN.

Larger doses of savin, such as half a dram or more, have been given in this intention but it is a violent remedy, and, unless employed in moderate quantities, is capable of producing very distressing symptoms. On this account, though it is allowed to shew powerful determination to the uterus, physicians are backward in recommending its use.

1. *Pills with Aloes and Myrrh.*

TAKE of The pills of aloes with myrrh, L. P
 a dram :

Make into common sized pills. Three to be taken night and morning; or three at night and two only in the morning, according to their effects.

2. *Pi*

2. *Pills with Galbanum and Myrrh.*

TAKE of The gum pills, L. Ph. a dram :
Make into twelve pills, and give three night and
morning.

3. *Pills with Black Hellebore.*

TAKE of Powdered black hellebore root, a dram
and a half,
Gum myrrh,
Martial flowers,
Extract of savin, each, half a dram.

With tincture of aloes. make into pills, weigh-
ing three grains each. Three to be taken three or
four times a day. With the omission of a dram
of soap, and with a proportionable reduction of the
quantity of savin, this prescription is taken from

HARTMANN.

This is an acrid medicine, and seems to re-
quire some mild, mucilaginous drink, such
as the decoction of barley, to be taken with
it.

4. *Quicksilver Pills, L. Ph.*

As noticed under Sialagogues.

From several trials, says Dr. Cullen, I am persuaded that the continued use of mercury has proved a cure of suppressions of the menses; but he thinks it is not so proper a remedy in cases of retention.

5. *Pills with Extract of Chamomile.*

TAKE of The extract of chamomile, a dram,
Aloes, half a dram,
Gum myrrh,
Rhubarb, each, two scruples.
Oil of chamomile, a dram :

Make into moderate sized pills. Three to be taken every night and morning.

OSBORN.

Electuary with Rust of Iron.

TAKE of Conserve of sea wormwood, an ounce,
Rust of iron, half an ounce,
Conserve of arum, three drams,
Syrup of orange peel, enough to make into an electuary.

DOSE, the size of a nutmeg morning and evening. After the manner of

HUGH SMITH.

1. *Tincture of Black Hellebore.*

TAKE of The tincture of black hellebore, L.
Ph. an ounce.

DOSE,

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Dose, a tea spoonful in a draught of warm water, twice a day.

MEAD.

This remedy, which hardly ever disappointed Dr. Mead's expectations, has not succeeded so well in the hands of other practitioners. Dr. Cullen assures his readers, that in many trials he never found the emmenagogue virtues of this medicine, and that he never met with any practitioners of his country, though often trying it, who had better success in this respect.

2. Tincture with Myrrh and Aloes.

TAKE of The compound tincture of aloes, L.
Ph. an ounce :

Give a tea spoonful twice a day.

Glyster with Chamomile.

TAKE of The herb chamomile, a handful,
After steeping in a pint of hot water, strain off,
and add of

Extract of favin, a dram..

Half the quantity to be thrown up at a time.

HARTMANN.

The Electrical Shock applied to the Region of the Pubes.

Pressure upon the external Iliac Artery, by Means of a Ligature round the Thighs.

Pedilucium.

Semicupium.

Topical Fomentations.

Emetics.

Cathartics.

Tonics.

Stimulants.

Antispasmodics.

Narcotics.

CLASS

CLASS II.

EMMOLLIENTS. A. RELAXANTS.

Warm Water, or Tea.

Warm Bathing, both general and topical.

*Glysters of Warm Water, or of Decoction of Mal-
low.*

*Bread and Milk Poultices, and Fomentations of
Mallow.*

B. DILUENTS.

Gruel. Chicken Broth. Balm Tea.

Decoction of Barley.

C. DEMULCENTS.

1. *Troches of Starch, L. Ph.*

One to be dissolved in the mouth at pleasure:
in catarrhs,

2. *Troches of Liquorice, L. Ph.*

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases.

Powder with Gum Tragacanth.

TAKE of The compound powder of tragacanth,
L. Ph. an ounce :

Give one or two tea spoonfuls in balm tea, every now and then. In hectic cases, tickling coughs, strangury, dysentery, and gonorrhæa.

See

LEWIS.

Almond Milk, L. Ph.

Give a tea cupful, or a quarter of a pint, occasionally. Against heat of urine and stranguries.

In the same manner, and in the same cases, may be given the

1. *Mucilage of Gum Arabic, L. Ph.*

2. *Mucilage of Quince Seed, L. Ph.*

1. *Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.*

To be drunk at pleasure, in fevers.

However

However trivial, says Lewis, medicines of this class may appear to be, they are of greater importance, in the cure of acute diseases, than many more laborious preparations.

2. *Compound Decoction of Barley, L. Ph.*

To be taken by cupfuls, in coughs and disorders of the lungs.

3. *Decoction of Pareira-Brava.*

TAKE of Pareira-brava, an ounce,

Liquorice root, half an ounce :

Boil in a proper quantity of water, and strain off a quart ; to which add of

Syrup of marsh-mallow, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two tea cupfuls every three hours. In nephritic and calculous complaints. With half the quantity of liquorice instead of fennel root, this is taken from.

HARTMANN.

On account of its slight astringency, this plant is not properly entitled to a place here. It might have been inserted under the order of diuretics. It is very seldom used in this country. Dr. Cullen has not taken any notice of it in his materia medica ; and we perhaps should

should not have been much to blame if we had followed his example.

1. Glyster with Linseed.

TAKE of Linseed, two drams,
Poppy-head, one in number :

Boil for a quarter of an hour. in a sufficient quantity of water. With half a pint of the strained liquor, mix half the yolk of an egg, and inject. In tenesmus and abrasions of the intestines.

HARTMANN.

The yolk of egg, in this prescription, seems superfluous.

2. Glyster with Milk.

TAKE of Warm milk, ten ounces,
Opium, two grains,
Mucilage of gum arabic, an ounce :

Divide into two portions, to be thrown up at intervals. In the same cases.

HARTMANN.

3. Glyster with Mutton Broth.

TAKE of Weak mutton broth, five ounces,
Opium, three grains :

Dissolve

Dissolve and inject. This is both a demulcent and a nutrient injection.

GRUNER.

4. *Glyster with Salep.*

TAKE of Powdered salep, one dram,

White poppy-heads, in number, two :

Boil in a proper quantity of milk for a quarter of an hour. Strain off a pint, and divide into three glysters, to be thrown up at due intervals. In cases of dysentery, colliquative diarrhæa, and where nourishment cannot be given by the mouth

HARTMANN.

CLASS

CLASS III.

ABSORBENTS.

1. *Powder with Crabs Claws.*

TAKE of Crabs claws, a scruple,
 Rhubarb, fifteen grains :

Rub together into a powder. In acidities of the
 primæ viæ. See

NICOLAI.

2. *Compound Powder of Crabs Claws, L. Ph*

Give a scruple for a dose. In diarrhæas.

3. *Powder with Magnesia.*

TAKE of Magnesia, a scruple,
 Gum arabic,
 White sugar, each, ten grains.
 Oil of carraway, one drop :

Mix. After the manner of

ROSENSTEIN.

Sugar is very generally added to absoberber
 compositions, both solid and fluid ; for th
 purpose, no doubt, of rendering them mor
 palatable

palatable : But when we consider its fermentable nature, we are inclined to doubt the propriety of this practice.

4. *Powder with Liquorice.*

TAKE of Powdered liquorice root, a scruple,
Salt of tartar, ten grains,
Powdered ginger, five grains :
Mix. Against the heart-burn. After

NICOLAI.

1. *Troches of Chalk, L. Ph.*

Dissolve one in the mouth occasionally. In the same cases as the last powder.

2. *Troches of Magnesia, L. Ph.*

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases ; but often with more advantage than Troches by virtue of their laxative operation.

Draught with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Spirit of hartshorn, twenty drops,
Water, an ounce :
Mix. After the manner of

PRINGLE.

Chalk Mixture, L. Ph.

Two table spoonfuls to be taken at a time, and repeated according to its effects.

Decoction of Hartshorn, L. Ph.

Dose, a tea cupful, or more, occasionally. In acute diseases attended with a looseness, and where acrimonious humours abound in the primæ viæ.

LEWIS,

Lime Water, L. Ph.

Dose, a quarter of a pint three or four times a day, in diarrhæas, diabetes, leucorrhæa, and calculous affections. In these last disorders, however, it is not much to be depended upon.

It is worthy of notice, that the admixture of a little lime water with milk, makes this article of diet sit easy upon stomachs that cannot otherwise bear it. The proportion should be two or three spoonfuls of the lime water to about ten ounces of milk.

Aerated

Aerated Solution of Kali.

TAKE of Salt of tartar, two ounces and a half,
Distilled water, five quarts :

Shake the whole well together, and set it by for twenty-four hours. Then pour off the liquor into the middle globe of Dr. Nooth's apparatus, and saturate it thoroughly with fixed air. After it has remained in this situation for forty-eight hours, it may be drawn off for use, keeping it in bottles closely corked, and placed with the necks downwards.

DOSE, about half a pint, morning, noon, and evening. Against the stone and gravel. See

FALCONER.

This is what has been termed the aqua mephitica alkalina ; and is undoubtedly the best of all remedies that have yet been tried against the stone. Smaller doses, such as a quarter of a pint only, may be given at first, increasing the quantity afterwards according as the stomach shall bear it. In some cases, a dose twice a day will be as often as is needful, and when taken as a preventive, once a day will be sufficient. This medicine might have been classed with the Diuretics.

Bristol Water.

Astringents.

CLASS IV.

REFRIGERANTS.

1. *Powder of Muriated Natron.*

TAKE of Common salt, an ounce :

Give from a tea to a table spoonful for a dose, to be repeated every day, till it stops the hæmorrhage. In spitting of blood.

RUSH.

2. *Powder with Nitrated Kali.*

TAKE of Nitre, one ounce,

Crytals of tartar, half an ounce,

Sal ammoniac, two drams :

Mix. Dose, for grown up persons, a tea spoonful every four hours in a glass of cold water. For young persons, the half of that quantity, or still less, according to the age.

DE MONETA.

This prescription is very highly extolled by this author, counsellor and physician in ordinary to the King of Poland, for its salutary effects in coughs and catarrhs ; in which cases his practice has this singularity in it,
that

that he enjoins, along with venæsection, the use of cold both internally and externally : cold drink, cold air, cold bath. There is something empirical in this new mode of treatment, especially in what relates to the bathing of the feet in cold water ; but as he assures us, that an experience of fourteen years has fully confirmed the safety and advantages of such a practice, it is certainly entitled to the notice of physicians in other countries, and might be properly enough tried, with some limitation, on hospital patients. Great care must be taken that the transition from cold to warm be very gradual.

1. Draught with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Pure water, an ounce,
Nitre, six grains,
Syrup of violet, half an ounce :
Make a draught.

FOX'S FORMULÆ.

Nitre, as we have noticed already under the order of diaphoretics, has been given by some practitioners, and particularly by Dr. Brokelsby, in much larger doses. Sydenham has a draught of this sort, with a dram

K 2

of

of sal prunel; but Dr. Cullen has very properly remarked, that in such quantities this neutral salt very often proves uneasy and painful to the stomach, and that it is therefore better to give it in more divided doses.

2. *Draught with Limoniated Kali.*

TAKE of Lemon juice, six drams,
Salt of wormwood, half a dram,
Simple cinnamon water, an ounce,
White sugar, a scruple;

Mix.

MEAD.

This succeeds still better if given in the act of fermentation; which is done by dissolving about a scruple of salt of tartar in eight or ten drams of common water or any simple distilled water, and mixing with it, at the moment of taking the medicine, a table spoonful of lemon juice, sweetened with a little sugar. In Riverius's work the proportion of kali to the same quantity of lemon juice, is set down a dram; but Sir J. Pringle has very properly remarked, that this must be a mistake of the printer.

Jul.

Julep with Vitriolic Acid.

TAKE of Diluted vitriolic acid, L. Ph. a dram,
Syrup of clove july-flower, an ounce
and a half,

Water, one pint :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls every
three or four hours.. After the manner of the

PHARMAC. GENEV.

Drink with Currant Jelly.

TAKE of Currant jelly, an ounce,
Nitre, half a dram,
Boiling water, a pint and a half :
To be taken at pleasure.

HARTMANN.

Apple Decoction.

TAKE of Pearl barley (previously washed) an
ounce and a half,
Apples, cut into slices, in number three :
Boil in a proper quantity of water for half an
hour. Let there be three pints of strained liquor,
of which a tea cupful made warm, is to be taken
very hour. See

HARTMANN.

Gargle with Muriatic Acid.

TAKE of Mucilage of quince seed, half a pint,
Syrup of mulberry, an ounce,
Spirit of sea salt, thirty drops :
Mix, and make a gargle.

CONNEL.

Glyster with Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of The decoction of barley, ten ounces,
Nitro, half an ounce,
The white of one egg :

Make into a glyster, to be thrown up twice or thrice a day. In the yellow fever of the hot climates.

LIND.

Though the large intestines, being so much less irritable, are capable of bearing much greater quantities of the same substances than the stomach can, yet the proportion of nitro in this prescription, notwithstanding that it is dissolved in a mucilaginous fluid, is more than will be proper in many instances.

1. Collyrium with Acetated Cerusse.

TAKE of Sugar of lead, eight grains,
Lime water, half a pint.

WENZEL.

2. *Collyrium with Vitriolated Argill.*

TAKE of Alum, five grains,
Rose water, an ounce :
Dissolve.

CULLEN.

3. *Collyrium with Vitriolated Zinc.*

TAKE of White vitriol, fifteen grains,
Water, half a pint :
Dissolve.

DONALD MONRO.

Alum Curd, L. Ph.

To be spread on lint, and applied to the eye, in inflammations of that part.

Embrocation of Acetated Litharge.

TAKE of The compound water of acetated litharge, L. Ph. any quantity :

Wet soft linen-rag with the same, and apply to the part affected. In inflammations, bruises, burns, &c. This is similar to the vegeto-mineral water of

GOULARD.

In some cases the proportion of the acetated litharge may be increased ; but it should be

be remembered, that preparations of lead are not to be used in this way, or in any other form, too freely, since they sometimes induce, as Dr. Aikin and Sir G. Baker have shown, very disagreeable symptoms, such as spasms, colic, and palsy. Whenever, therefore, as the last mentioned author has judiciously remarked, lead is to be applied to a large surface of the body, and continued for a considerable length of time, caution and circumspection are particularly necessary.

Poultice with Acetated Litharge.

TAKE any quantity of crumb of bread, and soften it duly with the preceding embrocation of acetated litharge.

Ointment of Acetated Cerusse, L. Ph.

The precautions which are mentioned respecting the use of the embrocation of acetated litharge, are equally applicable to both these other preparations; there is, however, this farther remark to be made respecting the ointment, viz. that it is often very incautiously applied to the fore nipples of women who give suck; in consequence of which, infants at the breast have taken in
some

Some of it, and been destroyed. Sir G. Baker has related, that twelve infants died at Dartmouth in convulsions, occasioned by an ointment of this kind, applied to the nipples of their nurses. The ointment was sold by a woman, famous for her skill in treating this complaint. It is added, that more children would probably have shared the same fate, had not the cause been accidentally discovered. A person employed in drawing the breast of a woman, whose nipple had been thus anointed, being affected with great sickness and pain in the stomach, the ointment was examined and ascertained.

Bleeding.

Saline Cathartics.

Certain Astringents.

CLASS V.

ANTISEPTICS.

1. *Powder with Bark and Camphor.*

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, half a dram,
Camphor (softened with a drop of spirit
of wine) five grains :

Rub together into a powder, to be taken every
three or four hours.

HARTMANN.

The proportion of camphor, which in the original prescription is only three grains, may be doubled, or even tripled, in some cases. The bark, thus associated, acts as M. Lafsonne has observed, with more energy and force, whether it be for the purpose of curing fever or gangrene ; and this observation Dr. Cullen believes to be well founded.

2. *Powder with Bark and Muriated Ammonia.*

TAKE of Peruvian bark, two scruples,
Sal ammoniac, one scruple :

Mix.

NICOLAI.

Compositions of this sort are adapted, as we shall have occasion to remark farther on, to scorbutic cases, and to cases of bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers.

3. *Powder of Leopard's Bane.*

TAKE of The powdered root of arnica, half a dram :

Give for a dose, to be repeated every two or three hours. In bilious putrid fevers.

STOLL.

4. *Powder with Leopard's Bane.*

TAKE of Powdered arnica root, two drams,
Powdered cascarilla, four scruples :

Mix, and divide into six or eight doses ; of which one is to be taken every three or four hours, along with some mucilaginous decoction. In the same cases, and in the advanced stages of dysentery. With an equal quantity of cascarilla in place of Winter's bark, this prescription is taken from

COLLIN.

Repeated trials made in the Vienna hospital, have established beyond dispute, the antiseptic virtues of this root. Stoll has emphatically called it the *Kinkina of the Poor*.
Certain

Certain it is that, in his experiments, and in those made by Collin, it operated like the Peruvian bark, in the sinking and exhausted stages of bilious fever and dysentery, raising the pulse, resisting putrefaction, and checking the alvine discharge. In cases of great urgency, it may be given to the quantity of a dram at a time, repeated every other hour. It promises to be a useful and cheap remedy for camps and military hospitals.

Opium Pills.

TAKE of The opium pills, L. Ph. a scruple;
Divide into eight pills; one to be taken every hour or every two hours. In mortifications of the toes. See

POTT

It is somewhat strange that Dr. Cullen, who has treated so diffusely of the effects and operation of opium, should have passed unnoticed its uses in these cases. We can account for this important omission no other wise, than by supposing he was aware it did not accord with his theory on the subject. Of the antiseptic virtues of this drug in malignant fevers, mention will be made under the class of narcotics.

1. *Electuary with Bark.*

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,
 Crude sal ammoniac, a dram :
 With syrup of orange-peel, make into an electuary. A dram of rhubarb may be added, if the state of the bowels requires it. In bilious, remitting, and intermitting fevers.

PRINGLE.

2. *Electuary with Conserve of Wormwood.*

TAKE of Conserve of sea wormwood,
 Powdered bark, each, half an ounce,
 Conserve of arum, three drams,
 Syrup of orange-peel, enough to make into an electuary.

Dose, the size of a walnut, or nutmeg, every four hours, with a draught of Pyrmont water after it. In scorbutic blotches and ulcerations, with a tendency to gangrene. Altered from

HARTMANN.

Draught with Decoction of Bark.

TAKE of The decoction of Peruvian bark, L.
 Ph. two ounces,
 Tincture of Peruvian bark, L. Ph. three
 drams,

L

Diluted

Diluted vitriolic acid, eight drops :
 Mix. To be given every two or three hours:

When united, as in this prescription, with an acid, the bark is apt to run off by stool too freely ; to prevent which, it is often proper to add a few drops of tincture of opium.

1. *Mixture with Muriated Ammonia.*

TAKE of Sal ammoniac, two drams,
 Water, half a pint,
 Syrup of orange-peel, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two or three table spoonfuls occasionally. See

STOLL.

When the bowels are already pretty open, the same quantity of tincture of Peruvian bark may be employed instead of the syrup.

2. *Mixture with Camphor.*

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram :

Rub it with a few drops of spirit of wine, and add of

White sugar, three drams,
 Lemon juice, two ounces,
 Spear-mint water, four ounces :

M

Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls every three hours. In putrid fevers and gangrene. After the manner of

COLLIN.

The proportion of camphor may be increased, and an opiate added, according to circumstances; and it may be still farther varied, at the pleasure of the prescriber, by employing equal parts of lemon juice and cinnamon water. Both Lewis and Cullen have noticed the advantages of thus combining camphor with the vegetable acid.

Drink with Aerial Acid.

Let the patient drink at pleasure of water impregnated or saturated with fixed air, by any of the well-known methods for that purpose.

This is a highly useful drink (for the invention of which the world is indebted to Dr. Priestley) in cachectic and scorbutic diseases; and in malignant fevers, it is a great improvement upon the *potio frigida* of the ancients, being far more efficacious than the elementary water alone, in quenching thirst, in retarding putrescency, and in refreshing and invigorating the whole system.

Infusion of Malt.

TAKE of Ground malt, a pint,
Boiling water, three pints:

Stir them well together, and steep in a covered vessel for three or four hours.

DOSE, a cupful every now and then, amounting in the whole to three or four pints a day. In the sea-scurvy.

MACBRIDE.

The wort must be made fresh in this manner every day, and taken for a considerable length of time. If it should purge, a few drops of tincture of opium should be added to each dose. The infusion of malt, acidulated with the elixir of vitriol, has been likewise given with advantage in the Vienna hospital in cases of spitting of blood, and vomica of the lungs.

1. Decoction of the Flowers of Leopard's Ban

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, half an ounce.
Boil in a sufficient quantity of water, and strain off a quart, to which add of syrup of orange-peel an ounce.

DOSE, a cupful every two hours. In putrid fevers.

STOLL

Sometimes these flowers were employed by this author in a larger proportion ; such as that of an ounce, or even more, to the same quantity of water. He found this medicine most efficacious in the advanced stages of the above mentioned fevers, when the patients lie in a stupid, drowsy, and insensible state. It seems to act chiefly as a stimulant, and as such, its manner of affecting the stomach, of which many of the patients complained, is easily accounted for. Notwithstanding all the commendations that have been bestowed on this remedy by the Austrian practitioners, we do not think it will ever be much used in this country, where the partiality for the Peruvian bark is at once so strong, and so well founded.

2. *Decoction of Bark with Snake Root.*

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, three drams :

Boil in sixteen ounces of water down to eight ounces, adding, towards the end of the boiling, of Virginia snake-root, bruised, two drams ::

Macerate for an hour, and to the strained liquor add of

Spirituous alexiterial water, with vinegar, two ounces,

White sugar, half an ounce ::

L 3

Mix.

Mix. Of this the common dose is four spoonfuls every six hours; if the patient is heated by it, only three: But if he is lower than usual, four spoonfuls may be given once in four hours; diminishing the quantity, or giving it at larger intervals, according to circumstances. In the jail and other malignant fevers.

PRINGLE.

Any of the aromatic waters, such as the spirit of peppermint, L. Ph. may be employed, acidulated with a few drops of vitriolic acid, in place of the alexeterial water, which is now banished from our Pharmacopœias.

In the first edition of this author's work, three drams of the serpentaria were marked down; but he afterwards found that two were sufficient, and that even this quantity was sometimes to be lessened on account of its heating effects.

Concerning the internal use of bark in these cases, there is an observation of Dr. Cullen's, which deserves to be mentioned, viz. that there are two cases of such epidemic fevers, in which it is either useless or hurtful. The first is, when, after much head-ach, a delirium arises, which is somewhat of the phrenitic kind, increased by taking wine,
and

and is attended with a redness and inflammatory state of the eyes. In all such cases (in which he supposes there is some inflammation of the brain) he found the bark manifestly hurtful. The other case is, when in the advanced state of these fevers, with much delirium, there is much subsultus tendinum, with frequent convulsive twitchings of the limbs. Here he found opium to be the proper remedy; and that it was commonly necessary to give it in considerable quantity.

Port Wine.

It may be given to the quantity of half a pint (or even more) a day, if it does not increase the delirium. In the advanced stages of the last mentioned fevers.

PRINGLE.

In such cases, wine, judiciously administered, is one of the most powerful medicines of nature; as we shall have an opportunity of remarking more particularly under the class of stimulants.

1. *Fomentation with Southernwood.*

TAKE of Southernwood-tops, two handfuls,
Sal ammoniac, two drams:

Boil

Boil in equal parts of vinegar and wine. In a pint of the warm strained liquor dip cloths, and apply them to the mortified part.

HARTMANN.

2. *Fomentation with Bark.*

TAKE of Peruvian bark, coarsely powdered, an ounce :

Boil in a proper quantity of water down to fourteen ounces, adding towards the end of the boiling of

The herb rue, a handful :

After straining off the liquor, add to it of Brandy, two ounces :

To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases as the preceding. Altered from

HARTMANN.

A similar fomentation may be used for spreading cancerous ulcers, with the substitution of an equal quantity of the fresh leaves of hemlock in place of the rue. In that case the brandy may be either omitted or retained, which ever shall seem best to the prescriber.

3. *Fomentation with Camphor.*

TAKE of Lime water, a pint,
Camphorated spirit of wine, three ounces
Spiri

Spirit of sal ammoniac, half an ounce :

Mix, and apply frequently, made warm, to the part affected.

HEISTER.

1. *Carrot Poultice.*

TAKE any quantity of the fresh roots of carrot, and scrape or grate them into a pulp, adding a little water, if necessary.

To be applied to the part affected, and renewed two or three times a day. In ill-conditioned, cancerous ulcers.

SULZER.

Some of our own practitioners, and especially Gibson, have used this application with great advantage ; both by itself, and with the addition of hemlock-leaves. It lessens the fætor, corrects the discharge, and abates the pain.

2. *Fermenting Cataplasm.*

TAKE any quantity of wheat flour, and with the addition of a little honey and water, and some yeast,

Mix into a thin paste, and set by the fire till they begin to ferment ; when the whole is to be applied, nearly cold, once a day. In mortifications of the

the toes and other parts, and in foetid and foul ulcers.

POWER.

The virtues of this poultice are, as the author observes, entirely owing to the fixed air that is let loose during the act of fermentation; and we suspect that the effects of the carrot-poultice too, are to be accounted for upon the same principle.

1. Gargle with Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of The decoction of Peruvian bark, L.
Ph. half a pint,
Diluted vitriolic acid, L. Ph. forty
drops:

Mix. In the putrid sore throat.

2. Gargle with Contrayerva.

TAKE of The compound decoction of barley, L.
Ph. twelve ounces,
And add to it during the boiling, of
Contrayerva-root, bruised, half an ounce,
With the strain'd liquor, mix of
White wine vinegar, two ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, an ounce,
Best honey, six drams:

Make

Make into a gargle. Against the putrid sore throat.

FOTHERGILL.

As the parts about the gullet, says this author, are frequently so much affected as to render it painful, or impracticable, for the sick themselves to make use of a gargle so freely as they ought; it should be ordered, that a few spoonfuls of this liquor, made somewhat warm, should be very often injected into the fauces with a small syringe; and especially before the patient swallows any thing, in order to wash off as much as possible the putrid fordes adhering to the ulcers, and prevent it from passing into the stomach and bowels. In young subjects this method is the more necessary, as they do not always know how to manage a gargle to any purpose, did the soreness of the parts permit them to do it. The same experienced physician further remarks, that, as so much depends, in the cure of the putrid sore throat, upon the frequent use of gargles, or rather injections, a strict attention to this affair can scarcely be too strongly enjoined to those who have the care of the sick committed to them; since an assiduous repetition of these motions not only promotes a discharge from

the glands of the throat, which is probably of great use, but retards the progress of the ulcers, by washing off the putrefactive corroding virus, preventing thereby a large train of very dangerous symptoms.

I. *Glyster with Extract of Bark.*

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, one dram :
Mix with a small quantity of warm milk, and inject, morning and evening, or oftener. For children in the small pox of a bad kind, after previously unloading the great guts by a laxative injection.

MONRO.

As few children can be prevailed upon to take the bark by the mouth in any form, there is, as this author has observed, often a necessity of using it in this way. If the clysters are retained too short a time, he recommends some syrup of poppies to be added : But for this purpose, a few drops of tincture of opium are a better addition ; and this mode of exhibiting the medicine is still farther improved, by employing, as Dr. Lind recommends, the extract instead of the powder, as we shall have occasion to notice under the class of Tonics, where further remarks

marks on the use of these injections, will be introduced. In some cases, the quantity of powder ordered in this prescription may be doubled. The proportion of milk is not expressed; but it should not exceed three or four ounces, otherwise it will be likely to be returned too soon.

2. *Glyster with Aerial Acid.*

TAKE of Water impregnated with fixed air, ten or twelve ounces, and inject.

Dr. Priestley, though no physician, first suggested the use of the aerial acid in this way, which was tried by Mr. Hey, Surgeon, at Leeds; and the recovery of a patient from an alarming putrid fever, when the stools were become black, hot, and very fetid, was so circumstanced, he observes, that it is not improbable but that it might be owing, in some measure, to these clysters. It is added, that Dr. Warren, of Taunton, administered fixed air in the same manner, with the most happy effect. Larger quantities, such as a pint, may be employed if thought proper.—The same ingenious philosopher, considering the great antiseptic power of *nitrous air*, conceived that a similar use might be made of

of it also, as well as of fixed air, in the form of clysters; and accordingly he contrived, with the help of the above-mentioned Mr. Hey, to convey a quantity of it up the anus of a dog. The animal gave manifest signs of uneasiness as long as he retained it; though it is added that, in a few hours afterwards he was as lively as ever, and seemed to have suffered nothing from the operation. He thinks if the nitrous air was diluted either with common air, or fixed air, the bowels might bear it better, and that thus it might be of use to check or correct putrefaction in the intestinal canal, or other parts of the system. But when we consider that a quantity of nitrous acid, which is a principal ingredient in it, is formed or developed in mixtures of the nitrous air with common air, and that thus a very stimulant and irritating matter is produced; we should be cautious of administering it in this way, or indeed in any other, till further experiments on brutes shall have shewn that it may be thus employed with perfect safety.

Saline Cathartics.

Demulcents.

Refrigerants.

Especially the acids, both vegetable and mineral. But with regard to the use of these, as antiseptics, it is proper to remark, that some caution is necessary, as they are apt to increase the discharge by stool to a dangerous degree, if given too freely.

Astringents.

Bitters. See *Tonics*.

Stimulants, and particularly Red Wine.

Narcotics, and, in particular, Opium.

Cleansing, fumigating, and ventilating the apartments of the sick.

CLASS VI.

ASTRINGENTS.

Some eminent physicians, and particularly Dr. Heberden, have doubted whether the internal employment of astringents be of any service in stopping hæmorrhagies, except those of the primæ viæ: But from the well-known power which many of the medicines of this class possess, in preventing the recurrence of a paroxysm of intermittent fever, very soon after they have been taken into the stomach, and before it can be supposed they have entered the circulation, Dr. Cullen is induced to abide by the old and common opinion of their use, seeing it not difficult to conceive, that their action may be communicated, by means of the nervous system, from the stomach to the remotest parts of the body: An explanation which several cases of internal bleedings that have ceased after their exhibition, seem to render probable.

In general, the remedies of this class are employed with most success for restraining immoderate discharges, and especially those of the alimentary canal; but it is proper to
notice,

notice, that there are some evacuations of that kind, such as dysentery, in the early stages of which they are manifestly hurtful. They should, moreover, be administered with caution in all evacuations that appear to be critical. It is to be further remarked, that the long continued use of these medicines is apt to bring on obstructions, which should be guarded against, by the occasional interposition of proper evacuants.

1. *Powder with Oak Bark.*

TAKE of Powdered oak bark, half a dram,
Dried chamomile flowers, a scruple :

Rub together. To be taken every two or three hours, during the intermissions of the fever. In
fevers,

CULLEN.

2. *Powder with Vitriolated Argill.*

TAKE of The styptic powder, Ed. Ph. fifteen grains :

Give for a dose, to be repeated every two or three hours. In hæmorrhagies of the lungs and
stomach.

In these cases, alum is given by some practitioners in much smaller doses ; seeing that

in large quantities it irritates the stomach, so as to be rejected by vomiting, and what, as Dr. Cullen observes, is more extraordinary, so as to operate as a purgative. His practice was to begin with five grains, increasing the dose to a scruple, several times in a day. But in very urgent cases, a scruple, or even half a dram, of this styptic powder may be given at once.

3. *Compound Powder of Chalk, L. Ph.*

Give half a dram for a dose. In diarrhæas.

1. *Pills with Extract of Bark.*

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, two drams,
Alum, one dram :

Make into thirty-six pills, of which four are to be taken twice or thrice a day.

FOX'S FORMULÆ.

Hartmann has a prescription consisting of these ingredients, in the same proportion with the admixture, however, of a little opium, which is an useful addition, in pulmonary and uterine hæmorrhages; cases to which these pills are especially adapted.

2. *Pill with Acetated Cerusse.*

TAKE of Sugar of lead, half a grain,
Conserve of roses, four grains,
Thebaic tincture, two drops :

Make into a pill, to be taken every four hours.
In hæmorrhages from the lungs, uterus, and nose.

REYNOLDS.

The dose of the acetated cerusse may be gradually increased to a grain and a half ; adding at the same time two or three drops more of the thebaic tincture : And to some patients a grain of this preparation of lead, or even a grain and a half, may be given at first ; but it is better to begin with the smallest quantity, and to increase it afterwards according to its effects. Contrary to what might be expected, it did not disorder the bowels of any of those to whom it was given ; although the use of it in some of them was continued every six hours for the space of a week. The patients were not observed to be more costive, or, if costive, not more difficult to be purged, than those have been who have taken other restraining medicines with opium.

Bolus

Bolus with Vitriolated Argill.

TAKE of Alum,

Extract of Peruvian bark,

Nutmeg, grated, each, ten grains:

With syrup make into a bolus, to be given in intermittent fevers.

GRUNER.

Dr. Cullen observes, that though in some instances he found this remedy prevent the coming on of a paroxysm, yet the alum and nutmeg disagreeing with the stomach, he did not repeat them, having more agreeable and more certain medicines at hand. Lewis, who has likewise copied this composition, remarks, that it may be taken twice a day with success, in violent uterine hæmorrhages, and other immoderate secretions.

1. *Electuary with Pomegranate Flowers.*

TAKE of Conserve of roses, an ounce,

Marmalade of quinces, half an ounce,

Pomegranate flowers, forty-five grains,

French bole, one dram,

Rust of iron, a scruple:

With a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange peel make into an electuary.

DOSE,

Dose, the size of a chestnut three or four times a day. Altered from

GAUBIUS.

This prescription may be reduced to a greater simplicity, without in the least diminishing its efficacy, by leaving out the marmalade of quinces, and employing half an ounce more of the conserve of roses in its stead.

2. *Electuary with Catechu.*

TAKE of The japonic electuary, Ed: Ph. an ounce :

Dose, the size of a nutmeg every four or six hours. In alvine fluxes.

3. *Electuary with Peruvian Bark.*

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half,

Roch alum, half an ounce,

Syrup of lemon juice, enough to make into an electuary :

Of which the size of a walnut may be taken three or four times a day. In hæmorrhages, and in diabetes and fluor albus.

ED. HOSPIT.

Linæus

Linctus with Gum Kino.

TAKE of The red astringent gum from Gambia,
one dram,

Gum arabic, half a dram,

Syrup of white poppy, enough to make
into a linctus :

Dose, a tea spoonful occasionally. For children
in obstinate purgings. Varied from

HARTMANN.

The distempers in which this drug, according to Dr. Fothergill, seems to promise advantage, are, in particular, habitual diarrhæas, fluor albus, immoderate menstrual discharges ; and, in general, all such diseases as proceed from laxity and acrimony. To many of these cases it becomes still better adapted by being combined with vitriolated argill, as in the Styptic Powder, Ed. Ph. ; a composition which we have already noticed, and which Dr. Cullen found to be one of the most powerful astringents he ever employed.

1. Mixture with Extract of Logwood.

TAKE of Extract of logwood, three drams :

Dissolve in tincture of cinnamon, an ounce ; add
of

Water,

Water, seven ounces,

Japonic tincture, two drams :

Mix. Of this the patient is to take two spoonfuls
three or four times a day. In the second stage of
dysentery.

PRINGLE.

A few drops of tincture of opium may be
added, according to the judgment of the pre-
scriber.

2. *Mixture with Extract of Bark.*

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, two drams,

Tincture of red roses, seven ounces,

Styptic tincture, one ounce :

Mix. Four spoonfuls to be taken twice a day.

FOX'S FORM.

The dose here prescribed may be more
than some stomachs will bear. To such pa-
tients, three spoonfuls only may be given at
a time, repeating the same every three or
four hours.

3. *Mixture with Vitriolated Argill.*

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, half an ounce,

Crude alum, two scruples,

Weak

Weak cinnamon water, seven ounces,
Syrup of quinces, one ounce :

Mix. Two large spoonfuls to be taken every other hour. In the malignant small pox, accompanied with petechiæ and hæmorrhages.

WALL.

4. *Mixture with Tincture of Catechu.*

TAKE of Cinnamon water, L. Ph. six ounces,
Japonic tincture, one ounce :

Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls every four hours. Forty or fifty drops of tincture of opium may be added occasionally. See

DONALD MONRO.

Solution of Vitriolated Zinc.

TAKE of Vitriolated zinc, twelve grains,
Pure water, three ounces :

Dissolve. Two table spoonfuls to be taken three times a day. In intermittents.

BLANE.

Obstinate agues, so common in the West Indies, have yielded to this medicine, after the Peruvian bark has failed. The flowers of zinc, made into pills and given to the quantity of two grains thrice a day, have

likewise produced the same good effects. In such moderate doses, that preparation neither disorders the stomach nor bowels; but if increased to three or four grains at a time, it is apt to occasion sickness, and ruffle the stomach. The vitriolated zinc, however, being milder in its operation, may be given, as in this solution, in larger doses, without the inconveniences just now mentioned; and therefore it is to be preferred.

Drink of Infusion of Roses.

TAKE of Tincture of roses, a pint,
Thebaic tincture, twelve drops :

Mix. To be drank at pleasure. Against spitting of blood.

HUGH SMITH.

By adding, after the manner of Hartmann, a dram of catechu to this quantity of the rose infusion, we obtain a useful medicine in cases of diarrhæa, and likewise in the advanced stage of dysentery.

1. *Decoction with Burnt Hartshorn.*

Let the patient drink at pleasure of the decoction of hartshorn, L. Ph. In diarrhæas, and in the
N advanced

advanced stages of dysentery ; in which last it was often employed by

SYDENHAM.

2. *Decoction with Oak Bark.*

TAKE of Fine English oak bark,
Pomegranate-rind,
Termentil-root, each, half an ounce,
Spring water, five pints :

Boil down to two quarts, adding towards the end, of

Bruised cinnamon, an ounce.

When the decoction grows cold, strain it off, and add of

Strong cinnamon water, two ounces,
Gum arabic, one ounce,
Sugar, enough to make it palatable.

DOSE, four ounces three or four times a day.
In the advanced stage of dysentery.

BROKLESBY.

This is a rough astringent, chiefly suited to people of robust constitutions, and particularly designed for military patients. In some cases an opiate may be joined to it with great advantage.

3. *Decoction with Pomegranate Flowers and Milk.*

TAKE of dried red rose leaves,
Balaustines,
Pomegranate-rind,
Cinnamon, each, a dram :

Boil in a pint of cows milk, adding little by little, during the boiling, a pint of water, and keeping it on the fire till the whole is reduced to a pint. Then strain off and sweeten with a little sugar. To be taken at repeated draughts in the course of a day. In the colliquative diarrhæa, accompanying hectic fever.

MEAD.

This, as its author remarks, is both an astringent and a nutritive medicine.

4. *Decoction with Bark and Salep.*

TAKE of Peruvian bark, ten drams :

Boil for an hour, and add of

Salep, a dram :

Boil for a quarter of an hour. To fourteen ounces of the strained liquor, add of

Syrup of red poppy, enough to make it palatable.

Two large spoonfuls to be taken every hour. In the advanced stage of dysentery.

QUARIN.

This prescription is faulty in as much as regards the length and repetition of the boiling, whereby the virtues of the bark are much impaired. In other respects, the association of salep with the Peruvian drug, yields a form of medicine well adapted to give relief in many kinds of alvine fluxes: And, generally, in all those cases where the bark runs off by the bowels too quickly, such mucilaginous substances prove very useful additions; accordingly it was the practice of Sir John Pringle to join gum arabic with it when it had that effect.

Wine with Sage Leaves.

TAKE of Fresh sage leaves, an ounce and a half,
Red wine, fourteen ounces :

After standing together in a cold infusion for a proper length of time, boil them up at last in a covered vessel, and strain off.

Dose

Dose, two table spoonfuls at bed time. In nocturnal sweats, proceeding from a laxity of the solids, in which cases it is termed a specific by

HARTMANN.

A warm infusion in a covered vessel, seems preferable to the boiling, a process in which the volatile parts of the herb are in a great measure lost. According to Van Swieten, from whom Hartmann seems to have taken this prescription, this plant is likewise useful in restraining the too long continued and weakening flow of milk from the breasts of nurses, after the children are weaned. This observation, says Dr. Cullen, seems to be supported by the analogy of mint, which has been said to have the power of diminishing the secretion of milk both in women and in cows.

1. *Ointment with Vitriolated Zinc.*

TAKE of Fresh unsalted butter, two drams;

White vitriol, one scruple :

Mix. To be introduced, to the size of a pea, into the inner corner of the eye. In catarrhal discharges of the eye from relaxation.

KLEIN.

In the same cases and in the same manner, may be prescribed the

2. *Ointment of Tutty, L. Ph.*

3. *Ointment with Galls.*

TAKE of Powdered galls, one dram,

Ointment of hogs-lard, one ounce :

Mix. To be applied to the anus in hæmorrhoidal affections.

CULLEN.

Cataplasm with Crab-Apples.

TAKE of Crab-apples, any number :

Boil them with a sufficient quantity of red wine to a pulp, to be spread upon some linen-rag, and applied repeatedly to the anus. Against the blind piles.

LANGE.

1. *Fomentation with Oak Bark.*

TAKE of Oak leaves, a handful,

Oak bark, an ounce :

When chopped and bruised, boil in a proper quantity of water for half an hour ; and strain off a pint. It may be rendered more active, according to circumstances, by the addition of some spirit of wine.

HARTMANN.

This decoction would be more simple, as well as more efficacious, by omitting the leaves, and employing a little more of the bark in their place.

2. *Fomentation with Pomegranate Rind.*

TAKE of Oak bark, two ounces :

Boil in two quarts of water down to a single quart, adding towards the end, of

Pomegranate rind, bruised, an ounce,

Red rose leaves,

Pomegranate flowers, each, two handfuls ;

And lastly, of

Red wine, half a pint.

Strain off for a fomentation, to be applied, by means of flannel cloths, to the part affected two hours before getting up in the morning, and again at night after going to bed, till the complaint is removed. In the procedentia uteri.

SYDENHAM.

Collyrium with Zinc.

TAKE of Rose water, two ounces,

Flowers of zinc, six grains,

Tutty, four grains :

Mix:

HARTMANN.

Collutory

Collutory with Bistort.

TAKE of Bistort root, sliced, half an ounce,
 Red rose leaves, a handful :

Boil for a little while in a sufficient quantity of red wine. To a pint and a half of the strained liquor.

add of Nitre, one dram,
 Tincture of gum-lac,
 Syrup of red roses, each, one ounce :

Mix. Proper where the teeth are loose, with
 spongy bleeding gums.

HARTMANN.

Equal parts of the tincture of catechu
 and tincture of myrrh, may be employed in
 place of the tincture of lac, which is a pre-
 paration of the Swedish pharmacopœia, that
 is seldom used in this country.

1. Gargle with Oak Bark.

TAKE of Oak bark, an ounce :

Boil in a pint and a half of water down to a pint
 Strain off, and add of

Alum, half a dram,
 Brandy, two ounces :

Mix. Against relaxations and swellings of the
 uvula and tonsils, to which some people are liable
 on slight applications of cold.

CULLEN.

2. Garg

2. *Gargle with Vitriolated Argill.*

TAKE of Infusion of red roses, a pint and a half,
Alum, two drams,
Honey of roses, an ounce :

Mix.

HARTMANN.

1. *Glyster with Pomegranate Rind.*

TAKE of Pomegranate rind, half an ounce,
Red rose leaves, two pugils :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of milk. In half a
pint of the strained liquor, dissolve of

Japonic electuary, Ed. Ph. half an ounce :

Mix for a glyster. In diarrhæas which accom-
pany fevers. With the substitution of japonic
electuary for diascordium, this prescription is taken
from

SYDENHAM.

In the same cases may be used the

2. *Starch Glyster, Lew. D.*3. *Glyster with Japonic Confection.*

TAKE of Lime water, ten ounces,
Japonic confection, Ed. Ph. half an
ounce :

Mix.

Mix. Of this only one half is to be injected at a time. See

LEWIS.

Injection with Accetated Cerusse.

Take of Sugar of lead,

Gum arabic, each, one dram.

Rose water, half a pint :

Mix for an injection. In gonorrhæa. With the omission of a dram of calomel, this is from

FOX'S FORM.

Injections, as Mr. John Hunter observed, being only temporary applications, it becomes necessary to use them often, especially in cases where they are found to be of service ; they should therefore be applied as often as convenient, perhaps every hour. But this must be regulated by the effects of the injection ; for if it prove irritating, it will not be proper to use it so often, as it may be productive of bad consequences. The same author further observes, that astringent injections, like this, should for the most part be used towards the end of the disease, when it has become mild, and the parts begin to itch. But this should be according to circumstances.

tances; and if the disease begin mildly, they may be used at the very beginning; for by gradually lessening the discharge without increasing the inflammation, the cure is completed, and the continuation of the discharge, called gleet, is prevented. It is still further to be remarked, however, that if injections of this kind are made too strong, they have an irritating quality, which in some measure destroys their astringency, and instead of lessening, makes them increase the discharge. It is in this way that they sometimes do great harm, causing the inflammation to spread, and thereby inducing swellings of the testicles, oppressions of urine, and abscesses in the peræum. For these reasons, a good deal of caution is required in the use of them; and will often be proper to employ a smaller proportion of the metallic salt than is set down in the prescription above. Thus, for very irritable subjects, a scruple of the acetated cerusse to the same quantity of the distilled water will be found sufficient.

1. *Epithem with Vitriolated Zinc.*

TAKE of White vitriol, half a dram,
Water, an ounce and a half:
Dissolve. Tents or pledgets dipped in this solution,

lution, are to be put up the nostrils. In bleeding from the nose.

HARTMANN.

2. *Epithem of Cold Water.*

Dip folded cloths in cold water, in which some sal prunel has been dissolved, and apply them often in the course of the day to the nape and both sides of the neck. In the same cases as the last.

SYDENHAM.

Absorbents.

Refrigerants.

Tonics.

Narcotics.

CLAS

CLASS VII.

TONICS.

AMONGST the medicines of this class, the Peruvian bark stands the first; and as a tonic, it is more extensively and more successfully employed than any other article in the materia medica. Thus it is the grand remedy in intermitting and remitting fevers, concerning its administration, in which we shall make some remarks farther on. Nor is it less serviceable in the convalescent state after all fevers. In the same manner, it is of great use in various painful and periodical complaints, such as head-achs, hysterical, rheumatic, and gouty affections; in many convulsive disorders, such as epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, &c. as will be more particularly noticed under the class of antispasmodics; in most cachectic diseases, such as dropsy, scurvy, scrophula, and rickets: And lastly, it is given with advantage in cases of old ulcers, to produce good matter, and bring on an healing disposition.

O

1. Powder

1. *Powder of Peruvian Bark.*

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, one dram :

To be given every two hours, in the intervals between the fits, in a draught of milk, washing the mouth afterwards with some of the same fluid. In agues.

LIND.

Larger doses, such as a dram and a half, or even two drams, may be ordered every hour, in urgent cases, and where from the kind of intermittent, such as quotidians and double tertians, the intervals between the fits are short. The stomach, in this respect, is the best guide ; and as much as it will bear may, in general, be given with propriety : For as Torti, and others, have inculcated, the larger the dose, and the quicker the repetitions of it, the greater is the power of the medicine in stopping the paroxysms, and the less of it is found to be taken in the end. Whereas it has been observed, that when given in small doses, and at long intervals, though the sum of the whole quantity taken has been much more considerable, yet it has not produced the desired effect.

The whole quantity necessary for putting a stop to the fits, varies according to the kind of intermittent, to the season of the year in which it happens, to the period of the disease in which the remedy is applied, and to the quality of the remedy itself, the powder being not always equally good. In general, however, less than two ounces seldom suffices, and more is often required. For covering the taste of it, to which some people have an almost invincible dislike, sweet mucilaginous liquids are found to answer best. Lewis recommends the infusion of liquorice root; but for this purpose we have found, with Dr. Lind, milk to answer best. The powder must be swallowed immediately after it is mixed with it, otherwise the flavour of the bark will be imparted to the milk.

It is now a matter generally agreed upon amongst those that have had most experience in such kinds of fevers, that the earlier the bark is given in intermittents, the better. Accordingly the present improved practice does not admit of losing time, as was formerly done, in the employment of a course of preparatory medicines, and in waiting till the disease has gone through several periods: All the preparation which is now judged necessary, is to cleanse the first passages by an eme-

tic and purge, and then recourse is immediately had to the Peruvian febrifuge; or at most, if there should be a redundancy of bile, with appearances of obstruction in the liver, small doses of calomel are used, and sometimes continued so as to excite a gentle salivation: But where the patients are very weak, and the fits are very violent, as often happens in the hot climates; neither the yellowness of the skin, nor an obstructed liver, should intimidate the practitioner from immediately prescribing the bark; since, as Dr. Cleghorn has judiciously remarked, this medicine is even under such circumstances of the greatest use, as it averts sudden death, and gains time to join with it other means towards completing a cure; and, upon the whole, he ventures to affirm, that more bad consequences ensue from giving it too late than too soon. On these occasions, where the general state of the patient will not allow of administering evacuants by themselves; and yet where some particular symptoms indicate their use, they may be given in conjunction with the bark, of which sort of formulæ several examples will be noticed farther on.

Although, in very urgent cases, some practitioners have ventured to administer the bark whilst the fever has been present; yet they

they all agree that the proper time for giving it, is during the intermission. They are not, however, equally agreed, whether it is best to throw it in immediately at the end of the hot fit, or just before the expected coming on of the next cold fit. Dr. Cullen, seeing that the effects of this medicine on the human body are not very durable, directs, after the manner of the Roman Schedule, the exhibition of it in large doses as near as possible to the times of accession; and such, too, was in many instances the practice of Torti:—Other physicians, on the contrary, such as Morton formerly, and Werlhof latterly, have found it generally answer best to employ it immediately as the hot fit goes off, persisting in its use during the whole time of intermission, and until the cold fit comes on. This was the way also in which the celebrated empiric Talbor used to administer the bark. By this method a larger quantity of the drug may be thrown into the body, and thus the recurrence of the paroxysms, and especially a relapse, seems to be more effectually prevented. Which soever method is adopted, it will generally be proper to continue the medicine; but in smaller doses, and with longer interval of repetition, for some time after the removal of the fits, in order to prevent a re-

lapse. To make it sit easy on the stomach, and to prevent it from passing off too quickly by stool, it is often necessary to join aromatics and opiates with it ; of which compositions examples will be met with farther on.

As the Peruvian bark is a remedy which is now universally employed for the cure of agues, and as the success of it in these cases depends so much upon the proper administration of it ; we judged it would be of use, to the younger part of the profession, at least, to collect, as we have done, under one view, the principal circumstances that require to be attended to ; in doing which we have been carried, we perceive, beyond our usual limits : But the importance of the object, we hope, will be a sufficient justification.

Many of the preceding remarks, we may add, will apply equally to remitting fevers ; and we must not forget to notice that, where it can be had genuine (though we are sorry to observe that a spurious kind is now too commonly sold) the red Peruvian bark, being, as Dr. Saunders has shewn, so much stronger, and more certain in its effects, is to be preferred, on all occasions, to the pale or quilled, as the common sort is called. This last, however, may have its virtues considerably improved by trituration with a little magnesia ;

nesia ; by which means it is made to yield but little in efficacy to the red kind.

2. *Powder with Bark and Muriated Ammonia.*

As mentioned under Antiseptics.

Where from a redundancy of bile or obstructions of the viscera, a loose state of the bowels is required during the use of the bark, the association of a neutral salt with it in this way, is found to be useful. Crystals of tartar may be united with it in the same manner. But in consequence of the commendations bestowed upon it by Boerhaave, the muriated ammonia is preferred for this purpose by many practitioners, and especially by those who live on the continent. Mead used to add to the bark with this intention, a little rhubarb ; so as to procure, as long as it seemed necessary, a couple of stools at least every day. With the same view Dr. Cleghorn joined with it, as is seen in the next prescription, the vi-riolated magnesia. It is proper to remark, however, as Rosenstein has done, that these cathartic admixtures should not be used too freely, as the bark of itself is apt to purge : And on no occasions should this evacuating method

method of giving this remedy be followed up long, since it otherwise only serves to weaken the patient, and to rob the Peruvian antidote of its due effect.

3. *Powder with Bark and Vitriolated Magnesia*

TAKE of Peruvian bark, half an ounce,
Bitter purging salt, six drams :

Rub together, and divide into four equal parts of which one is to be taken every two hours. In intermittents, when the patient is strong enough to bear purging.

* CLEGHORN.

The effect of this medicine, as its author remarks, is, that the next fit is mitigated and an intermission commonly ensues, in which the bark without the purgative must be repeated to finish the cure. In some of these cases, the warmer cathartics are found to answer best ; especially the aloetic, such as the hiera picra, which may be mixed with the bark in the proportion of two or three drams to an ounce.

4. *Powder with Bark and Snake-root.*

TAKE of Powdered bark, one dram,
Virginia snake-root, half a dram,

S

Salt of steel, ten grains :

Rub together and divide into three doses ; one to be taken twice or thrice a day.

NICOLAI.

Dr. Lysons derived great advantage in the treatment of intermittents, from a combination of the Peruvian bark with the Virginian snake-root, in the same proportions. By employing the bark in larger, and the other two ingredients in smaller quantities, this composition may be made applicable to a greater number of cases.

5. *Powder with Bark and Cloves.*

TAKE of Powdered bark,

Cream of tartar, each, an ounce ;

Powdered cloves, in number, thirty :

Mix. Dose, a dram and a half every third hour.

PETRIE.

This, says Dr. Petrie, in a letter to Sir J. Baker, is what is called the Dutch remedy for an ague. In the hospital at Lincoln, several patients were cured by it of those obstinate intermittents that prevailed so much the year 1781 ; in which, however, like
all

all the other remedies then tried, it also frequently failed.

6. *Powder with Bark and Cascarilla.*

TAKE of Powdered bark, a scruple,
 ———— Cascarilla, ten grains :

Mix. To be taken twice a day. In weakness of the stomach. With reversed proportions, this is from

HARTMANN.

In the commentaries of the Academy of Sciences at Bologna, there are some observations which shew the advantage of such combination of the bark in the cure of remitting and intermitting fevers; and Dr. Barlow of Copenhagen remarks, that when too great a looseness happens in the last mentioned cases, during the use of the Peruvian bark, may be subdued by joining cascarilla with it, but in a smaller quantity than that above stated, viz. in the proportion of an eighth part only. For this purpose, however, we should prefer a few drops of laudanum.

7. *Powder with Bark and Vitriolated Zinc*

TAKE of White vitriol, half a grain,
 Powdered Peruvian bark, a dram :

M

Mix: To be taken every third hour. In intermittents.

FOX'S FORM.

For combinations of the bark with violated argill, see Astringents.

8. *Powder of Willow-bark.*

TAKE of Powdered willow-bark, two scruples :
Give for a dose every four hours between the fits and agues.

STONE.

It may be employed in larger doses, such as a dram. The favourable account given by the Rev. Mr. Stone of the efficacy of this bark, has been since confirmed by two foreign physicians, Gunz and Clossius. Dr. Willen, whose experiments were made with the *ix pentandra*, from his few trials, thinks that it may be in some cases an effectual remedy. He adds, that from its sensible qualities he is persuaded that it is a valuable medicine; and promising a substitute for the Peruvian bark as any he has known to be offered. In many of those cases in which it is unequal to cure by itself, it is rendered successful by a small addition of a fifth part of the Peruvian

ruvian drug ; a circumstance that may be turned to a great saving of expence in hospital and military practice.

9. *Powder of Angustura-bark.*

TAKE of Powdered Angustura-bark, fifteen grains:

To be given three times a day, or oftener.

This bark, which has but very lately been imported into this country, and which takes its name from the place in South America whence the Spaniards bring it, has been employed with great success by some British practitioners in the West Indies, in all those cases in which we are accustomed to employ the Peruvian bark, over which it has these advantages, that a smaller quantity of it will produce the same effect, that it does not cause that disagreeable sense of weight and fulness in the stomach, which the other so frequently occasions, and that it does not induce costiveness, but, on the contrary, keeps the belly gently open.

Soon after this account was sent over, it was tried in London ; and from some observations that have been published by Mr. Brande, it appears to be a powerful and promising

nisfing remedy in those diforders, efpecially when a warm and penetrating tonic is required: Accordingly it has been given with fuch great fuccefs in diarrhæas, that it is almoft confidered as a fpecific in thofe cafes. The dofe, in fubftance, is from ten to twenty grains. In larger quantities it does not feem to agree, or indeed to act, fo well. Moderate dofes fit eafy on the ftomach, and give rather grateful fenfation of warmth. It has been remarked, however, that in one or two inftances of delicate habits, twenty grains of the powder have produced fome naufea. If the form of a decoction be preferred, it may be prepared by boiling three or four drams of the bark in a pint of water. The dofe of the decoction is two or three large fpoonfuls.

10. *Powder of Columbo-root.*

TAKE of Powdered columbo-root, one fcruple:
To be given every three or four hours in pepper mint-water. In diarrhæas.

PERCIVAL.

Twice, or even thrice, as much may be given for a dofe in urgent cafes; and in bilious fevers an equal quantity of vitriolated kali
P may

may be combined with it. The disorders in which this root has been found peculiarly useful, are cholera morbus, diarrhæa, bilious colic, bilious fevers, languor of the stomach, habitual vomiting, and that kind of nausea and vomiting which are occasioned by pregnancy. Dr. Percival adds, that as his experiments shew that the columbo-root does not belong to the class of heating bitters; it may be used with propriety and advantage in the phthisis pulmonalis, and in hectic cases, to correct acrimony and strengthen the organs of digestion. It does not, like the Peruvian bark, prove oppressive to the stomach, or excite a diarrhæa in the last mentioned disorders; but agrees very well with a milk diet, as it abates flatulency, and is indisposed to acidity. This remedy has been employed with equal success, in bilious cases, by some French practitioners, and in particular by Mr. Chaptal, of Montpellier, and Mr. Bertrand de la Griesle, of Caylus.

II. *Powder with Simarouba.*

TAKE of Powdered Simarouba-bark, a dram
and a half,
Liquid laudanum, three drops •

Mix

Mix, and divide into four doses ; to be given at the intervals of three hours. In fluxes.

HARTMANN,

Who directs this powder to be divided into six portions ; but as the quantity then given would be too small to be of much avail, we have ventured to order it for four takings only : And even as much as a third part of it has been given at once by some practitioners ; but in such doses, it is apt to disagree with the stomach ; to prevent which effect, a little opium is usually joined with it. The quantity of laudanum, however, in this prescription, is rather insignificant. To answer that intention, at least twice as many drops will be commonly required. This bark is improper in the beginning of fluxes, and should only be employed in their advanced stages. From its efficacy in restraining the immoderate discharges in dysentery, menorrhagia, and leucorrhæa (in which two last cases it has been administered with success in the Charity Hospital at Paris) it has been generally ranked amongst the astringents ; to which, however, the chemical experiments of Bergius and Murray shew that it does not properly belong. The decoction, which

P 2

will

will be noticed farther on, is the form in which it is usually given. While Dr. Cullen says that the virtues ascribed to this remedy, have not been confirmed by his experience, or that of the practitioners of his country; Dr. Wright, physician, in Jamaica, where the tree grows, and author of the best account of the same, writes that his own experience, and that of many living friends, are convincing proofs to him of the efficacy of this medicine; and he is therefore induced to think that the Simarouba-bark will soon come into more general use.

12. *Powder of Ammoniacal Iron.*

TAKE of Ens Veneris, five grains :

Give in a convenient vehicle every day for a fortnight, interposing every fourth day an equal dose of rhubarb. The patient to go without medicine the next fortnight, and then to resume the same course again; and so on alternately till a cure or amendment takes place. In rickets,

ZEVIANI.

Or he mixes the ens veneris and rhubarb together, as in the following prescription :

13. *Powder*

13. *Powder with Ammoniacal Iron.*

TAKE of Ens Veneris, five grains,
Rhubarb, two grains :

Mix.

ZEVIANI.

This author condemns a milk diet in these cases. He thinks that the above powder owes its efficacy more to the ammoniacal salt than to the iron; an opinion in which few, we presume, will be ready to join.

In other respects, the remedy itself, long since recommended by Boyle, undoubtedly possesses considerable efficacy; and as a similar method of treatment has been adopted, in such cases, with the greatest success by Dr. Astruc, a physician in Germany, there is every encouragement for giving it a general trial. The last mentioned author directs an equal quantity of the filings, in place of the flowers of iron, to be rubbed together with as much rhubarb, and ten grains of sugar, and given morning and evening; or only once a day, if it should happen to occasion too much looseness.

14. *Powder with Chamomile-flowers and Myrrh.*

TAKE of Chamomile-flowers,

Myrrh, each, a scruple ;

Salt of wormwood, ten grains :

Mix ; to be given every six hours. With the omission of the alum, this is after the manner of

MEAD.

These ingredients, in a less quantity, were thrown into the form of a draught, by neutralizing the kali, and afterwards diluting it sufficiently, were employed, as Sir G. Baker relates, with great advantage, where the bark was nauseated, in many cases of the obstinate agues of 1781 and 1782 ; and it was observable, he adds, that stomachs which had before rejected the bark, were well reconciled to it after the use of this medicine for a few days. Where much reliance, however, was placed upon the myrrh for the cure of the fevers, it must be prescribed in considerable larger doses. Dr. Donald Monro informs us that Dr. Armstrong ordered a dram of it in powder, to prevent the fit of an intermittent ; and Dr. Heberden, by giving as much as two drams of the same gum-resin just before the time of the expected fit, entirely relieved

lieved a patient from an ague, which for a long time had resisted the power of the bark, though taken in very large quantities.

I. *Pills of Ammoniated Copper.*

TAKE of The copper-pills, Ed. Ph. any quantity :

Give one twice a day at first, increasing the dose afterwards to three or four, or as many as the stomach will bear. In epileptic cases. After

CULLEN,

By whom this medicine was first introduced into the practice of this country. He considers such a combination of copper as a milder preparation than the combination of it with an acid. The dose, he says, is at first half a grain twice a day, increasing the same by degrees to what the stomach will bear. He found it commonly more manageable than the blue vitriol; and in many instances he carried the dose to five grains, and in some still further. In many instances it proved a cure of epilepsy; but in many others it entirely failed. When, in the course of a month; it shewed no good effects, he desisted from its further use, suspecting that large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful

hurtful to the body; and, therefore, in cases of periodical epilepsy, after giving the medicine constantly during one interval, if the disease still continued, he afterwards gave it only for some days before an expected accession; and in this manner he had success. The ammoniated copper has been likewise administered with great advantage in a case of dysphagia, and in several instances of chorea.

2. *Pills with calcined Zinc.*

TAKE of Flowers of zinc, two scruples,
Conserve of hips, enough to make twenty-four pills.

DOSE, one or two night and morning.

PHARM. GENEV.

In the employment of these calces of zinc, the physicians on the continent have been more successful than those of our own country. According to their reports, they are not only serviceable in epilepsy, but likewise in several other spasmodic disorders, such as hysteria, chorea, hooping-cough. Amongst our own practitioners, Dr. Percival recommends the use of them in consumptions, asthma, and other affections of the lungs. The
ordinary

ordinary dose is from one to ten or twelve grains ; though Dr. Donald Monro says that he has seen them often given to the quantity of twenty, and even thirty grains. Dr. Cullen relates that, in remote parts of Scotland, where the flores zinci were not to be had, he frequently prescribed the vitriolum album ; and in some cases with as good effect. He observes in another part of his work, that sulphur may be combined with these metallic flowers with great advantage. Dr. Odier, of Geneva, found it useful to administer them in conjunction with the ammoniated copper of the preceding prescription. From what Messrs. Beillot and Meglin have observed, and from what happened to a patient who took this medicine under the care of Dr. Percival (who suspects that it sometimes contains a mixture of arsenic, which indeed does enter into some of the blende ores) it is at least doubtful whether it has not some deleterious quality ; and therefore we should be cautious of employing it for much length of time, or in large doses. For very young subjects, Dr. Gaubius's method of giving these calces in the form of a powder, rubbed together with a lump of sugar, may be most convenient.

3. Pills with Steel-filings.

TAKE of Steel-filings, eight grains,

Extract of Chamomile, enough to make
three pills :

To be taken early in the morning, and repeated at five o'clock in the afternoon, for thirty days, with a draught of some bitter wine or infusion after them: In hysteria and hypochondriasis. With the substitution of extract of chamomile for the extract of wormwood, which is not now kept in the shops, this prescription is from

SYDENHAM.

The rust of iron is now generally preferred to the filings. The dose of either is the same. Of the former, Dr. Cullen observes, that he has always found the stomach bear it better than any other preparation of this metal. He used to begin with five grains, increasing the dose afterwards to as much as the stomach would easily bear. He has been told that it has been given to the amount of six drams in a day; but in his own practice he hardly ever found any patient that could bear the third part of that quantity without much sickness. He thinks the stomach bears it better when
joined

joined with an aromatic. As neither this nor the filings can be made up readily into pills, it will be better in general to throw them, as indeed the author of the *Processus integri* suggests, into the form of a bolus; or what will be still more convenient, that of an electuary.

4. *Pills with Vitriolated Iron.*

TAKE of Hard extract of Peruvian bark, a dram,
Salt of steel, ten grains,
Oil of cinnamon, five drops :

With balsam of Peru make into twenty pills. One or two to be taken twice a day. In a lax state of the fibres, and in debilities of the nervous system.

LEWIS.

If the Peruvian balsam should be thought too irritating, syrup of orange peel may be used in its place. Werlhof has a simpler form of this kind, viz. the vitriolated iron made up into pills, with extract of wormwood : In this way he gave the salt of iron to the quantity of six grains in a morning, and ten grains at night.

5. *Pills*

5. *Pills with Extract of Gentian.*

TAKE of Extract of gentian, a dram,
 ————— Peruvian bark, half a dram,
 Aloetic powder, L. Ph. a scruple :

With elixir of aloes make into twenty pills.
 Two to be taken thrice a day, about an hour before meals. Altered from

LEWIS.

1. *Bolus with Conserve of Wormwood.*

TAKE of Conserve of wormwood, a dram,
 Candied orange peel, two scruples :

Make into a bolus, to be taken in a morning, in weakness of the stomach, with loss of appetite.

HARTMANN.

2. *Bolus with Ammoniacal Iron.*

TAKE of Martial flowers,
 Sal ammoniac, each, eight grains ;
 Rust of iron, three grains,
 Extract of gentian, ten grains :

Make into a bolus, to be taken twice a day. In agues. With the omission of four grains of myrrh, and a proportionate augmentation of the quantity of extract, this is from

LIND.

3. *Bolus with Chamomile Flowers and Vitriolated Argill.*

TAKE of Chamomile flowers, half a dram,
Alum,

Myrrh, each, five grains :

Syrup of orange peel enough to make into a
bolus. To be taken thrice a day. In agues:

ST. THOMAS'S HOSP.

1. *Electuary with Conserve of Wormwood.*

TAKE of Conserve of wormwood, half an
ounce,

Powdered canella alba, one ounce :

With syrup of orange peel make into an electua-
ry.

Dose, size of a nutmeg thrice a day. See

HARTMANN.

2. *Electuary with Peruvian Bark.*

TAKE of Peruvian bark,

Chamomile-flowers, each, an ounce,

Powdered ginger, two scruples :

With a sufficient quantity of syrup make into an
electuary.

Q

Dose,

Dose, about a dram (or the size of a nutmeg) thrice a day. In convalescency from acute diseases.

BLANE,

Who remarks that three drams of the rust of iron may be occasionally added. Hoffman's favourite electuary is pretty much the same as this, with the ingredients, however, in different proportions.

3. *Electuary with Ammoniacal Iron.*

TAKE of Finely powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,

Gentian root, -

Martial-flowers, each, a dram :

With equal parts of oxymel of squill and syrup of orange-peel, make into a soft electuary.

Dose, two drams (or a tea-spoonful) every three hours. In dropsey, accompanied with lurking intermittent fever. See

QUARIN.

4. *Electuary with Bark and Snake-root.*

TAKE of Powdered bark, six drams,

Virginia snake-root, two drams :

With syrup of orange-peel make into a soft electuary.

Dose

Dose, one dram morning and evening. In epileptic and hysterical disorders. With the substitution of the above syrup for that of piony, which is no longer kept in the shops, this is from

FULLER.

Two drams may be given for a dose in most cases.

5. *Electuary with Bark and Sassafras.*

TAKE of Finely powdered, Peruvian bark, an ounce and a half,

Powdered bark of sassafras-root, half an ounce :

Simple syrup enough to make into an electuary.

Dose, the quantity of a large nutmeg twice a day. In leprous and scorbutic cases.

T. HEBERDEN.

1. *Draught with Peruvian Bark and Guaiacum.*

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, two ounces,

Volatile tincture of guaiacum,

Syrup of saffron, each, a dram :

Q 2

Mix.

Mix. To be taken every six or eight hours.
In chronic rheumatism.

HUGH SMITH.

This prescription is copied into the London Practice of Physic, with the addition of a scruple of the gum guaiacum: which, however, is exceptionable, inasmuch as it renders the composition thick and heavy, and is liable to make it pass off too quickly by the bowels.

2. *Draught with Peruvian Bark and Linnæated Kali.*

TAKE of Fresh lemon-juice, half an ounce,
Salt of wormwood, a scruple,
Cinnamon water, an ounce,
Tincture of Peruvian bark, two drams,
Syrup of orange-peel, one dram:

Mix. To be taken every six hours.

FOX'S FORM.

3. *Draught with Peruvian Bark and Myrrh.*

TAKE of Powdered bark, a dram,
Any simple distilled water, two ounces,
Tincture of myrrh, a dram:

Mix.

LIND.

Where a lighter form of this medicine is required, the draught with decoction of bark, as mentioned under Antiseptics, may be employed, either with or without the acid, in place of this.

4. *Draught with Infusion of Gentian.*

TAKE of The simple bitter infusion, an ounce
and a half,

Steel wine, three drams,

Compound spirit of lavender, one dram :

Mix for a draught. To be taken at eleven in the morning, and five in the afternoon. In want of appetite from relaxation of the stomach.

HUGH SMITH.

The original prescription has half an ounce of the steel wine ; which, however, is more than will sit easy on most stomachs. In the London Practice of Physic, there is a formula of this kind, with only two drams of the chalybeate ; and that quantity is quite enough for an ordinary dose.

5. *Draught of Acidulated Decoction of Bark.*

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, two
ounces,

Q 3

Elixir

Elixir of vitriol, twenty drops :

Mix. To be taken daily at noon, and in the evening

6. *Draught with Myrrh and Iron.*

TAKE of Myrrh, twenty grains,

Salt of wormwood, fifteen grains,

Salt of steel, seven grains,

Simple cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :

Mix. In hectic and hysterical cases. After the manner of

GRIFFITH.

From considering this prescription, it is evident, says Dr. Donald Monro, that it consists of myrrh joined to tartarus vitriolatus and some crocus martis; for the alkaline salt unites with the vitriolic acid of the sal martis and precipitates the iron. It would be a more elegant method, he adds, of prescribing this medicine, to order so much tartarus vitriolatus, and so much crocus or limatus ferri, in place of the sal martis and sal arsenithii. Dr. Percival relates the case of a young lady, affected with pulmonic complaints which threatened a phthisis, whom he cured by the use of myrrh without the charcoal.

beate. He gave it in the dose of twelve grains, every six hours, dissolved in a saline effervescing draught.

Mixture with Gentian and Vitriolic Acid.

TAKE of The simple bitter infusion, half a pint,

Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. one ounce,
Elixir of vitriol, twenty drops :

Mix. Three spoonfuls to be taken an hour or two before and after dinner. With the substitution of an ounce of spirit of cinnamon for two ounces of compound chamomile flower-water, this is from

Fox's FORM.

I. *Infusion of Peruvian Bark.*

TAKE of Peruvian bark, in fine powder, an ounce,

Water, eight ounces :

Macerate without heat for twelve hours.

DOSE of the clear liquor, two or three ounces.

LEWIS.

Both in his Dispensatory, and in his Experimental History, the time of maceration first assigned by this author, was twenty-four hours ; but later experiments, as he observes
in

in a note afterwards, shewed that it might be diminished to twelve hours, and even still further reduced, without any injury to the medicine: For, a mixture of one part of bark and eight of water, being filtered after standing for one hour, the liquor appeared, from every test, to be very nearly, if not fully, as strong as those which had stood two, four, eight, twelve, twenty-four hours. By doubling the proportion of bark and making use of agitation, or what is perhaps still better, trituration, a strong infusion may be obtained in a very few minutes. But this last method of preparing the medicine, is by much too expensive for general use; and occasions a waste of the drug, which need not be incurred where time can be allowed. It may be noticed here, however, for the benefit of apothecaries, that the powder which remains after these macerations, still retains, as Dr. Percival has remarked, a considerable degree of strength, and may be afterwards applied to other useful purposes. Instead of common water, lime-water, and water impregnated with the aerial acid, may be employed with great advantage for extracting, by cold infusion, the virtues of the bark. The latter especially seems to make it sit easier on the stomach,

tomach, and to contribute at the same time to its tonic operation.

2. *Infusion of Buck-bean.*

TAKE of The leaves of buck-bean, any quantity :

Use them in the manner of tea.

CULLEN,

Who says that this plant does not lose its strength, as some have given out, by drying. Besides its use in those cases in which other bitters are employed, this author informs us, that he met with several instances of its good effects in some cutaneous diseases, of the herpetic or seemingly cancerous kind. Haller relates that Boerhaave derived considerable advantage from it in arthritis; in several cases of which the juice of the fresh herb, to the amount of eight or ten ounces a day, has been since given, with good effect, by Dr. Aasheim of Copenhagen. As a still further recommendation of the buck-bean, we may add, that Bergius experienced surprising benefits from it, in the form of an infusion, as above prescribed, not only in the last mentioned complaint, but likewise in autumnal fevers and asthma.

3. *Infusion*

3. *Infusion of Tansy.*

TAKE of The herb tansy (flowers, leaves, and stalks, all together) as much as will fill a tea-pot of a pint measure; and pour upon the same as much boiling water as it will hold. Let them infuse for twelve hours, and let the cold liquor be afterwards poured off and drank at bed time. In the gout.

CLARKE.

What has been said in other parts of this collection, concerning the remedies for the prevention of the gout, will prove equally applicable here. The mischievous consequences that have been brought on by the Portland powder, should make us cautious of giving bitters in large quantities, or for much length of time in this disorder. In other respects, this plant has been more commonly employed to destroy worms; with which intention it has been much noticed by Rosenstein.

4. *Infusion of Quassy.*

TAKE of Quassy-root, grated, a dram,
Boiling water, a pint:

Steep by the fire for about an hour, and then strain off.

DOSE

Dose, two table spoonfuls several times a day, in intermitting fevers, arthritis, &c.

LINNÆUS.

Dr. Murray thinks the maceration should be continued longer; and adds, that in his own practice he generally gives three or four times the quantity here prescribed; doses, which Linnæus himself is willing to allow in some cases. On these authorities, and more especially on the authority of M. Severi, who says that this vegetable neither disorders the stomach nor bowels, though taken very freely, we would recommend the infusion to be made with at least a double proportion of the root. This medicine has been administered with considerable success in several acute diseases, chiefly of a bilious nature, in the West Indies and South America, from whence it is brought to us. It has been tried also, with the like advantage, in the same cases, and in many chronic disorders besides, in several parts of Europe, and particularly in Sweden; where, according to Bergius, it has long since become a standing remedy of the shops. It seems to be chiefly efficacious in debilities of the stomach and intestinal canal, in nervous complaints, and in some painful affections that

that recur periodically, such as head-ach and gout. Of its use in the last of these cases, especially when of the irregular or atonic kind, Linnæus, Sandifort, Bergius, and Thorstensen, bear striking testimony. Among our own practitioners, Dr. Donald Monro has frequently ordered, with good effects, both the powder and infusion of this root, in fevers ; and has likewise found it to be a good stomachic bitter in many cases : And Dr Lettsom recommends it strongly, from his own successful trials, in cases of hysteria, nervous debility, dyspepsia from hard drinking and habitual diarrhæa. He prescribes it infused in boiling water, as above ; but with the addition of a small quantity of vitriolate zinc, and some testaceous powder : A form which we consider to be rather unchemical.

In our observations upon this article, we have exceeded our usual limits, because we perceive that the virtues of the quassia amara a truly valuable drug, have been either overlooked, or not properly noticed by any of our own writers on the materia medica ; except indeed, Dr. Aikin, since whose edition Lewis appeared, much additional information on this subject has been gained.

5. *Infusion with Chamomile-flowers.*

TAKE of Chamomile-flowers, an ounce,
Orange-peel, half an ounce :

Macerate in three pints of cold water for twenty four hours.

PERCIVAL.

A tea-cupful, or more, of this infusion may be taken for a dose, and be repeated twice or thrice a day. Chamomile-flowers, says this author, have their bitterness very perfectly extracted by cold maceration, and in this way are much more grateful than when infused in boiling water. Prescribed as above, they make a light, cheap, and agreeable stomachic medicine.

6. *Compound Infusion of Gentian, L. Ph.*

Dose, three or four table-spoonfuls, either alone or combined with spirituous and acid admixtures.

1. *Decoction of Peruvian Bark, L. Ph.*

To be given by itself, or with the addition of an ounce and a half or two ounces of its own tincture to a pint, in the doses of a tea-cupful. In the same cases as the powder and draught.

R

2. *Decoction*

2. *Decoction of Simarouba.*

TAKE of Simarouba-bark, two drams :

Boil in twenty-four ounces of water to twelve ounces ; then strain off. This is to be divided into three equal parts, and the whole taken in twenty-four hours. In the same cases as the powder.

WRIGHT.

When the stomach is reconciled to it, says this author, three drams may be boiled in the same quantity of water, and taken as above-mentioned. Some join aromatics to this decoction ; others give a few drops of laudanum with each dose. It is to be drunk daily till the disorder is cured, which sometimes happens in a few days, and at other times it may require weeks to perfect a cure. Dr. Wright sets down the above stated proportion as the best : And though it is not near so much as that prescribed by Dr. Lind, yet is this preparation stronger than that directed by Jussieu, and considerably stronger than that employed by Dr. Garden, of South Carolina. This last practitioner, according to Dr. Blane's account, after having almost abandoned this medicine, in consequence of its failure when he gave it in strong decoctions

tions, and in substance, succeeded with it afterwards by using it in a very weak decoction, a scruple only being boiled in a pint of water down to half a pint.

3. *Decoction of Iceland-liverwort.*

TAKE of The lichen islandicus, an ounce :

Boil in a sufficient quantity of water for half an hour, then add of

Liquorice-root, three drams :

And infuse for seven or eight minutes. Strain off a pint.

DOSE, a tea cupful now and then. In pulmonary consumptions.

QUARIN.

After the repeated testimonies of so many foreign writers in favour of the tonic powers of this peculiar vegetable, we cannot but express our surprise that it has been so little regarded by any of our own practitioners. Our London College have not received it into their New Pharmacopœia; and though it has been admitted into the Edinburgh list, yet we do not perceive, on referring to their authors on the materia medica, that it has been ever introduced into practice there. It is not once mentioned in all Dr. Cullen's large work, where, however, it was natural

to expect it might have found room. There is some account of it, it is true, in the Edinburgh New Dispensatory, by Dr. Duncan; but it is spoken of in such a slight and cursory manner, that little more can be collected from what is there said, but that "it has been recommended in phthisis and scorbutus," and that "if it have any effect, it is probably only as a mild article of diet."

To come back again to our own writers, we find, in like manner, that no notice has been taken of it by Dr. Donald Monro; though he has treated of some other vegetables, which, like this, are recommended only by foreign authorities, but whose uses, we cannot help thinking, are neither so important, nor so well attested, as those of the plant in question.

After all, therefore, the British public would still have been without any tolerable account of the Iceland-liverwort (if we except the Latin dissertation printed by a foreigner at Glasgow, and the observations that have appeared in Dr. Simmons's Journal) but for Dr. Aikin, who, in his edition of Lewis, which preceded all the above-mentioned works, has given a concise history of this article, taken, for the most part, from Bergius. Since the time of that publication, however,
in

in consequence of further experiments, much additional information has been obtained concerning it; which we shall here supply from Professor Murray, and some other authors.

The dietetic and medicinal use of this species of lichen amongst the Icelanders, was first mentioned by some Danish writers as far back as the last century. They spoke of its efficacy in spitting of blood, consumption of the lungs, and scurvy: But their commendations of it were not attended to; and it was not till many years afterwards, that any further notice was taken of it. In the year 1737, however, Linnæus confirmed, by some new observations in the Lapland flora, the accounts which had been before given of its antiphthifical virtues. Yet, notwithstanding his respectable authority, owing, as Professor Murray has remarked, to some strange forgetfulness, or indolence, that had taken hold of their minds, or perhaps from a vain apprehension of a strong cathartic operation, of which it had been unjustly accused, practitioners still continued to disregard this remedy for a disease, in the treatment of which no probable means of relief ought to be left untried. At length, however, after an interval of more than thirty years, the public attention was again roused to this subject by Sco-

poli's observations upon it in 1769 ; since which time it has been much employed, and with great success, in Germany and other parts of the continent, as appears from the writings of Ebeling, Stoll, Cramer, Herz, Paulizky, Quarin, and others.

The sensible qualities of this lichen, are those of a bitter and a mucilage. To the last it owes its alimentary, to the first its tonic power ; and to the presence of both, all its peculiar medical virtues. It has this great advantage, as Professor Murray has observed, over other mucilaginous vegetable substances, that it does not, like them, bind the body ; but, on the contrary, keeps it loose and open, without, however, at the same time proving too cathartic.

Spitting of blood, when it does not proceed from an inflammatory diathesis, consumptions, chronic catarrhs ; in short, all disorders of the lungs, from pituitous defluxions and weakness, are the cases in which this medicine has been found especially useful. The effects ascribed to it in these instances, are, that it mitigates the cough, facilitates the breathing, abates the fever, promotes the expectoration, increases the appetite (by invigorating the organs of digestion along with the rest of the body) restrains the sweats and
colliquative

colliquative diarrhæa, and nourishes and strengthens the whole system. Even when these disorders have proceeded to such a pitch as not to admit of a cure, still it is said to render the sufferings of the patient more tolerable, and to prolong the number of his days.

Nor is it only in the above-mentioned cases, that the Iceland-liverwort has been employed with advantage. It has also proved serviceable in diarrhæas of long standing, in some kinds of dysentery, in scurvy, &c. And, in convalescencies from fevers, where the body has been weakened and emaciated by want of food, by evacuations, and by the exhausting power of the disease, especially if the lungs have suffered, this plant is recommended as an excellent tonic and restorative medicine.

It is generally prescribed in the form of a decoction, of which there are two kinds, viz. one, that is prepared with milk, and another with water. Of the first, Hartmann has an example with two drams of the herb to a pint of milk, which is ordered to be drunk off in a morning. Bergius directs it to be boiled up in the same medium to the thickness of a pottage, which he gave to the amount of a quart a day, to consumptive patients; many
of

of whom, he says, were not only recovered, but were even made fat by it. But milk, though it covers in some measure the bitterness of the medicine, and is generally supposed to be suited to phthical persons, does nevertheless disagree, in such cases, with many stomachs, and renders the medicine too glutinous and heavy for almost all. For these reasons, the watery decoction seems to be the best preparation of the two, and as such we have given it the preference.

With regard to the quantity proper to be given, the doses should be so proportioned and repeated, that about an ounce of the herb be consumed in a day. The use of it must be continued for weeks or months, according to its effects and the obstinacy of the disease.

It may be proper to subjoin, that Dr. Stoll has forbidden it to be prescribed where the lungs are really inflamed. M. Herz, of Berlin, has given similar cautions with regard to its exhibition in pulmonic affections; and has, moreover, observed that it is not proper in dysenteric cases, as long as the tongue and fauces remain foul, the stomach and intestines not sufficiently cleansed, with symptoms of inflammation, and fixed pain in any part of the abdomen.

This,

Thus, from considering the little notice that has been hitherto paid to it amongst us, and the great success with which it has been often employed abroad, in one of the most refractory and fatal disorders with which mankind are afflicted, we have been led to extend our account of this article much beyond our ordinary limits. Happy shall we think ourselves, if, by so doing, we shall stimulate the practitioners of this kingdom to give it a fair trial ; a circumstance the less difficult to bring about, as the plant itself is by no means confined to the country from whence its trivial name is derived, but, on the contrary, grows naturally in Great Britain.

I. *Wine with Wormwood.*

TAKE of The herb wormwood, a handful,
Yellow of orange-peel, two drams,
White wine, a quart :

A glassful to be taken occasionally. In languor of the stomach, and after intermittent fevers.

HARTMANN.

It is the remark of a foreign writer on the materia medica, that red wine is preferable to white for this purpose. What Hartmann directs is the Austrian wine, which is something

thing like the Rhenish, but more austere. We may here take occasion to observe, that though the Spanish white wine is commonly employed in this country for preparing vinous infusions, the red port is, nevertheless, the most proper in many instances, and especially in those where the medicine is designed to act as an astringent or tonic. It was in this way, as Dr. Percival has noticed, that Talbor's celebrated infusion of the Peruvian bark was made ; and it is perhaps with the same menstruum, that most of the bitter-wines also should be prepared. The tops of worm-wood are the part generally used ; but Dr. Cullen found that the leaves afford the strongest bitter.

2. *Wine with Blessed Thistle.*

As mentioned under Diaphoretics.

3. *Wine of Aloes, L. Ph.*

A tea spoonful to be taken in a draught of cold chamomile tea, an hour or two before and after dinner. In the same manner may be taken from one to two tea-spoonfuls, the

4. *Wine of Rhubarb, L. Ph.*

1. *Compound Tincture of Gentian, L. Ph.*

Give two tea-spoonfuls or more in a glass of water, once or twice a day. In the same manner, and in the dose of one or two tea-spoonfuls, may be given

2. *Tincture of Columbo, L. Ph.*3. *Tincture of Cascarella, L. Ph.*1. *Drops with acidulated Tincture of Aloes.*

TAKE of Sweet elixir of vitriol, an ounce,
Elixir of aloes, two drams :

Mix. Dose, twenty drops twice a day, in a glass of water.

LUCAS.

2. *Drops with acidulated Tincture of Bark.*

TAKE of Tincture of Peruvian bark, two
ounces,
Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol, half an
ounce :

Eighty or a hundred drops to be taken twice a day in a draught of Spa water.

FOX'S FORM.

Fuller

Fuller has long since remarked, that mixture of the vitriolic acid with spirit of cinnamon, in the proportion of a dram of the former to an ounce of the latter, with the addition of a little oil of cloves, affords a medicine which performs all that can be expected from the operose elixir of Mynsicht.

3. *Drops with acidulated Tincture of Gentian.*

TAKE of The bitter tincture, six drams,
Sweet elixir of vitriol, two drams :

Mix. Eighty or a hundred drops, or a teaspoonful, to be taken twice or thrice a day in a glass of red wine and water, See

HUGH SMITH

4. *Drops with Muriated Iron.*

TAKE of The tincture of muriated iron, L. P.
any quantity :

Give from fifty to a hundred drops twice thrice a day, in a glass of water, or in cold chamomile tea, or decoction of bark.

Epithem of Peruvian Bark.

TAKE of Finely powdered bark, three or four ounces (according to the size of the patient) at
qu

quilt it equally within the folds of a double linen waistcoat, which is to be worn, night and day, next the skin. For children that cannot be made to take this drug by the mouth. See

PYE.

Or callico-waistcoats or shirts, steeped in a strong decoction of this vegetable, and afterwards well dried, may be put on and renewed daily. This practice is recommended in cases of pulmonary consumptions, accompanied with colliquative sweats. Besides these, there are yet two other ways of using this medicine externally, viz. the powder after boiling it down in water to a sort of paste, may be applied to the region of the stomach, in the form of cataplasm, to be moistened with some of its own decoction as often as it gets dry; or lastly, the decoction may be employed as a bath or semicupium.

Glyster with Extract of Bark.

TAKE of Extract of Peruvian bark, half an ounce :

Dissolve, by boiling in four ounces of water, and add of

Olive oil, half an ounce,

Thebaic tincture, from five to ten drops.

S

Make

Make a glyster, to be thrown up every fourth hour. In agues.

LIND.

When the bark, says this author, is entirely nauseated, from a weakness of the stomach, or from an aversion of the patient to the taste of the medicine, it will be proper to give it in clysters; in which form he has found it as efficacious as when given by the mouth. Its use, in this way, should be premised by a cathartic glyster. The extract, he further remarks, has been administered in clysters to the quantity of six ounces, to patients who could not have received half an ounce of the bark in any other form; and many have been cured by clysters, after large quantities of the bark had been unsuccessfully taken by the mouth; it being in this way that the largest quantities of bark can be administered. It might be an improvement in this prescription, to diffuse the extract in hot water by trituration, without any boiling; a process which seems to weaken the medicine by dissipating its more volatile parts. Where the extract shall be found too expensive, a couple of drams of the powder may be employed in its place, with the addition of a little more water.

Drink of Aerated Water,

As mentioned under Antiseptics.

*Mineral Waters strongly impregnated with Aerial
Acid, as*

The Seltzer, Pyrmont, and Spa ;

And with Iron, as

The Hampstead, Islington, and Tunbridge.

Cold Bath and Sea Bathing.

Exercise, and especially Riding on Horseback.

Country Air and Sea Air.

Sea Voyages. Change of Climate.

Refrigerants.

Astringents.

CLASS VIII.

STIMULANTS.

1. *Powder of White Pepper.*

TAKE of White pepper, twelve grains :

Give in a morning, in a glass of cold water. In Hemicrania, proceeding from a weakness of the stomach.

LANGE.

2. *Powder with Arum.*

TAKE of Arum-root, fresh dried, an ounce,
Caraway-seeds, half an ounce,
Magnesia, two drams :

Mix. Dose, a tea-spoonful in a morning. In indigestion with a weak and slimy condition of the stomach ; and in rheumatic and gouty constitutions. Altered from

NICOLAI.

A powder somewhat like this, which is after the manner of Quercetanus and Birkmann, used to have a place in our pharmacopœias, under the title of the Compound Powder

Powder of Arum. If the exsiccation of the root be properly managed, and the powder be afterwards carefully kept from the air, the medicine in this form, which is sometimes more convenient than that of a conserve or electuary, is not without considerable activity : But if these precautions be neglected, as they too often are, the arum in this state is rendered inert ; and therefore the conserve is the preparation most to be depended upon.

In some obstinate head-achs, depending, as he supposed, upon a certain bilious condition of the alimentary canal, Bergius found the root of this plant, rubbed together with an equal quantity of vitriolated kali and half as much rhubarb, of singular service. So combined, however, it seems to have hardly any other effect than that of a cathartic.

3. *Powder with Ginger.*

TAKE of White sugar, one dram,

Oil of aniseed, two drops :

Rub together, and add of

Myrrh, a scruple,

Ginger, ten grains :

Mix. To be taken twice a day. In debilities of the stomach, with loss of appetite.

4. Powder with Cinnamon and Pepper.

TAKE of The aromatic powder, L. Ph. fifteen grains :

And give for a dose.

This answers the end sufficiently well of Fuller's mere compound peptic powder which he directs to be sprinkled upon a toast dipped in wine, and taken immediately after dinner and supper.

5. Mustard Seed.

TAKE of Unbruised mustard-seed, any quantity :

Give a table-spoonful, night and morning. In dropsies.

MEAD.

In vernal intermittents, especially tertians Bergius relates that these seeds given entire and swallowed without being chewed, during the intermissions, to the amount of a large spoonful four or five times a day, often removed the fits. The patients were ordered not to drink any thing warm after them. This medicine is also useful in palsy and chronic rheumatism. Dr. Cullen has remarked th

that the seeds given in the above manner, are never broken down or dissolved in the stomach, but pass away entire by stool. This explains why they may be given so freely without any harm.

6. *Powder with Magnesia and Cinnamon.*

TAKE of White magnesia, a scruple,

Aromatic powder, L. Ph. ten grains :

Mix ; and give twice a day, in a glass of cold spring water, cold chamomile tea, or cold brandy and water.

Frustules of Horseradish.

TAKE of The fresh roots of horseradish, any quantity :

Cut them into little pieces, of which a large spoonful is to be taken and swallowed down without chewing, every morning for a month. In arthritic and scorbutic cases.

BERGIUS,

Who directs at the same time half a pint of an infusion of juniper-tops to be drunk after this medicine. Dr. Cullen supposes these arthritic cases to have been of the rheumatic kind ; in the chronic instances of which, he
says,

says, the horseradish-root often proves useful.

1. *Pills with Arum.*

TAKE of Gum ammoniacum,

———— Opopanax,

Venice soap, each, half a dram,

Fresh bulb of arum, one dram,

Essential oil of chamomile, five drops :

Mix ; and make into pills of four grains each. Two to be taken twice or thrice a day. With a little variation, these are the pilulæ stomachicæ of

BOERHAAVE.

2. *Pills with Asafœtida and Savin.*

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,

Powdered ginger-root, one dram,

Extract of savin, half a dram :

Mix, and make into pills of three grains each. Four to be taken every three hours. In palsy.

HARTMANN.

3. *Pills with Asafœtida and Salt of Amber.*

TAKE of Asafœtida,

Castor, each, a dram and a half,

Salt of amber, half a dram,

Oil

Oil of hartshorn, half a scruple :

With tincture of myrrh beat them into a mass,
to be made into pills of two grains each.

PH. SUECICA.

Four or five of these pills may be given
three or four times a day. Bergius says he
has cured tertians, and other intermittents
of long standing, by these pills either alone,
or joined with the use of the bark.

4. *Gum Pills, L. Ph.*

Dose, fifteen grains or a scruple.

In the same manner may be given the

5. *Gum Pills, Ed. Ph.*

6. *Pills with Rhubarb and Myrrh.*

TAKE of The stomach pills, Ed. Ph. any quan-
ty, and make into pills of five grains each,
to be taken twice a day.

7. *Pills with Guaiacum and Aloes.*

TAKE of Gum guaiacum,
Aloes. each, a dram and a half,
Balsam of Peru, enough to make them
up :

Mix.

Mix. Dose (a scruple or) half a dram before suppers. For cold distempers of the stomach and for prevention of the gout.

FULLER

Perhaps if the guaiacum were employed in a larger, and the aloes in a smaller, proportion, the pills, by being less purgative, would be better suited to most of the cases for which they are intended.

8. *Turpentine Pills.*

TAKE of Powdered liquorice-root, any quantity,

Venice turpentine, enough to make it a mass of a proper consistence :

Every half dram to be divided into five pills which are to be taken twice a day.

Guy's Hos

Medicines of this kind are often employed for the cure of gleet and fluor albus. In slight cases of the former, says Mr. John Hunter, we find the balsams, turpentine &c. are of use. He thinks he has been able to ascertain this fact, that when they are in service, they are almost immediately cured; therefore, if upon trial they are not found to be of use, they are almost immediately rejected.

essen, or totally remove the gleet in five or six days, he has never continued them longer : And even where they have either lessened or totally removed the gleet in that time, it will often recur upon leaving them off ; and therefore. he adds, they should be continued for some time after the symptoms have disappeared. Dr. Cullen's observations, in this respect, are pretty much the same. On the other hand, Mr. Theden has seen turpentine prove hurtful in these cases ; and hence in his Advice to Young Surgeons, he cautions against its general use. With regard to fluor albus, Dr. Cullen tells us that he frequently employed terebinthinate medicines in this disorder, but seldom with success ; and the hinderance of this, he says, was, that few female stomachs could be brought to bear the quantities that might be necessary.

9. *Pills with Gum Ammoniacum.*

TAKE of Gum ammoniacum,
Extract of gentian,
Salt of steel, each, a dram ;
Balsam of Peru., ten drops :

Mix, and make into thirty-six pills, of which let the patient take four every morning.

FOX'S FORM.

1. *Bolus with Snake-Root.*

TAKE of Virginia snake-root, half a dram,
Camphor, ten grains :

With a sufficient quantity of rob of elderberries
make into a bolus, to be taken every three hours.
In the sinking stage of malignant fevers.

TISSOT.

Should there be much looseness of the bowels, the opiate confection, L. Ph. may be employed instead of the inspissated juice of elderberry. In Dr. Blane's appendix there is a bolus of this kind, but with smaller proportions of the two first ingredients, made up with the aromatic confection.

2. *Bolus with Confection of Opium.*

TAKE of Confection of opium, L. Ph. a scruple,

Salt of hartshorn, ten grains :

Make into a bolus, to be given in the jail or hospital fever. With the substitution of a scruple of opiate confection for half a dram of Venice treacle, this is from

PRINGLE.

3. *Bolus*

3. *Bolus with Ammoniacal Iron.*

TAKE of Martial flowers of ammoniac,
Powdered ginger, each, twelve grains ;
Syrup of ginger, enough to make into
a bolus :

To be taken twice a day, in debilities of the
stomach, &c.

HARDINGE.

Without the addition of a little conserve,
such, for instance, as that of orange-peel,
these ingredients cannot be properly made up
into the form of a bolus.

4. *Bolus with Spanish Fly.*

TAKE of Volatile salt,
Cordial confection, each, a scruple ;
Cantharides, in powder, a grain :

Make into a bolus. to be taken every six or
four hours, washing it down with a strong infusion
of valerian and horseradish. In paralytic affec-
tions.

VAUGHAN.

According to the state of the patient and
the effects of the medicine, the quantity of
ammonia and aromatic confection, may be
increased to half a dram, or even two scru-
ples ;

ples; and the dose of the Spanish-fly may be also doubled. This last, however, on account of its irritating effects upon the urinary passages, must be administered with caution; and should be discontinued as soon as any degree of strangury or pain and heat about the pubes, shew the bladder to be affected. Plentiful dilution with decoction of barley, gruel, or milk and water, must be had recourse to when such symptoms arise.

5. *Bolus with Salt of Hartshorn and Musk.*

TAKE of Musk,

Salt of hartshorn, each, ten grains :

With Conserve of roses make into a bolus, to be taken every three hours. In mortifications, accompanied with, or occasioned by convulsive spasms, or arising from local injury, producing irritation.

WHITE.

Would not a similar combination, but in different proportions, of opium and salt of hartshorn, prove equally efficacious in the above-mentioned species of gangrene? This deserves to be tried; for as more than an ounce of the musk is sometimes required to finish the cure, the medicine is so expensive
that

that it cannot be turned to general use. Dr. Bang's success in the treatment of putrid fevers, in which musk was one of his remedies, might have been adduced in support of its claim to the title of a cordial and antiseptic, had he given it by itself, in larger quantities, and not (as Mr. White also has done) in conjunction with other powerful auxiliaries. But in his prescription it is combined with a camphorated mixture, and in the proportion of only four grains to eight ounces ; in which small doses, he says, he has experienced almost as much benefit in his hospital, as he has from three or four times that quantity, in his private practice. Dr. Wall, on the contrary, has remarked that he never found much effect from it (in low fevers with subsultus tendinum, and in various cases of convulsion) when given under six grains. To reconcile this striking difference, therefore, between two such credible observers, we must suppose, if the camphor is not to be considered as the principal agent in Dr. Bang's prescription, either that the activity of the musk is greatly promoted by such an addition, or that what is sent to Denmark is of a superior quality to that which comes to England. For further observations on this odorous drug, see Antispasmodics.

6. *Bolus with Camphor.*

TAKE of Camphor, fifteen grains,
Oil of cinnamon, three drops,
Aromatic confection, enough to make
into a bolus. See

DONALD MONRO.

We have substituted the aromatic confection for the conserve of rosemary, which is now excluded from our pharmacopœias. The author above-mentioned, says that Geoffroy (whose original prescription, however, contains also a grain of opium) recommends this bolus as a good remedy for promoting sweat.

7. *Bolus with Long Pepper and Ginger.*

TAKE of Long pepper,
Ginger-root,
Conserve of orange-peel, each, fifteen
grains :

With syrup of orange-peel make into a bolus,
to be taken thrice a day. After

ST. BARTHOL. HOSP.

8. *Bolus*

8. *Bolus of Aromatic Confection, L. Ph.*

Made up in the quantity of half a dram.

9. *Bolus of Confection of Opium, L. Ph.*

Made up in the same quantity as the preceding.

1. *Electuary with Arum-Root.*

TAKE of Fresh arum-root an ounce. Beat it into a pulp with an equal weight of gum arabic, and add of conserve of scurvy-grass, four ounces. Mix the whole well together with syrup of orange-peel. Dose, the quantity of a nutmeg twice or thrice a day. In scorbutic and rheumatic cases.

LEE

LEWIS.

This prescription is an improvement upon Sydenham's celebrated electuary for what he has termed the scorbutic rheumatism. We see no good reason why both the London and Edinburgh Colleges should have expunged the conserve of scurvy-grass from their new pharmacopœias, since, as Dr. Lewis has remarked, it is a preparation which may be kept in a close vessel, without much diminution of its virtues, for years ;

which, however, is by no means the case with another preparation of this vegetable, which they have thought fit to retain, viz. its compound juice. Besides this form of an electuary, there is another, viz. that of an emulsion, as noticed farther on, in which Dr. Lewis used to employ the arum. In either of these ways he gave this root, from ten grains to upwards of a scruple, three or four times a day; and from the success with which he removed, by its use, several obstinate rheumatic pains, he has recommended it to further trial.

2. *Electuary with Valerian and Ammonia.*

TAKE of Wild valerian root, finely powdered,
two ounces,

Powdered Peruvian-bark, half an ounce,
Volatile sal ammoniac, two drams:

To be made up into an electuary with syrup of ginger. Dose, from one to two drams five or six times in the day. In periodical head-achs, which attack only one side of the head.

DONALD MONRO.

3. *Electuary with Flowers of Leopard's Bane.*

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, nine drams,
Honey

Honey or syrup, enough to make into a
soft electuary,
Which is to serve for two days. In agues.

COLLIN.

Dr. Donald' Monro, as far as we have heard, is the only person (for it may be doubted whether Dr. Home procured the genuine plant) who has made trial of the *Linctus* in this kingdom. He gave it to some soldiers, labouring under intermitting and remitting complaints at Coxheath-camp, but without success. He acknowledges, however, that for want of a sufficient quantity of the medicine, his experiments were too few to admit of any general or certain conclusion.

Linctus with Oil of Turpentine.

TAKE of Oil of turpentine, two drams;
Best honey, an ounce :
Mix. and make into a *linctus*, of which a tea-spoonful is to be given night and morning, with a draught of any weak warm drink after each dose.
In the sciatica.

HOME.

Dr. Cheyne, who first recommended this medicine, says, that large doses of oil of turpentine,

pentine, with honey, very often dislodge the hip-gout in a few days; but he adds, that it is extremely sickening, and strongly vomits unless much diluted with weak sack-whey. In some of our hospitals it is ordered in the quantity of half a dram twice a day. Dr Cullen remarks that, though he never found any person's stomach to bear the oil of turpentine in the quantity proposed by Drs Pitcairn and Cheyne, in the sciatica, and on this account, perhaps, was disappointed of its effects in the entire cure of the disease; yet, in less doses, he frequently found it a useful remedy. When over-dosed, as Dr Donald Monro has remarked after Stedman, it disorders the alimentary and urinary passages in a violent manner; for which reason it should be given at first in small quantities and be carefully watched during the course of its exhibition.

I. *Draught with Vitriolic Æther.*

TAKE of Water, an ounce and an half,
Vitriolic æther, fifty drops,
White sugar, a dram :
Mix. After the manner of the

Vitriolic æther may be given in considerably larger doses ; such as from a tea to a table spoonful, according to the constitution of the patient, and the nature of the complaint. The late French chemist, M. Bucquet, is said to have brought himself to take it to the amount of a pint of our measure (une choisine) a day. Given either in common water, as above, or in the camphorated mixture or peppermint water, it is, as Dr. Lind, and other practitioners have found, an admirable remedy when the gout flies to the stomach. For further remarks on this singularly volatile and penetrating fluid, the reader is referred to the class of Antispasmodics.

2. Draught with Salt of Hartshorn.

TAKE of Salt of hartshorn, fifteen grains,
Cinnamon water, an ounce and a half :
Dissolve. Suited to cases of gout in the stomach. With the substitution of cinnamon water or rhenish wine, this is after

ROSENSTEIN.

It is also, like the draught with volatile liquor of hartshorn, mentioned under Diuretics, applicable to cases of chronic rheumatism.

3. Draught

3. *Draught with Compound Tincture of Cinnamon.*

TAKE of The stomachic tincture, an ounce.
Pure water, half an ounce :

Mix.

FOX'S FORM

In the same manner may be given, but in smaller doses, the compound tincture of cinnamon, tincture of snake-root, and tincture of valerian.

4. *Draught with Valerian and Salt of Hartshorn.*

TAKE of Simple cinnamon water, two ounces.
Powdered wild valerian-root, a scruple.
Salt of hartshorn, fifteen grains :

Mix, and make into a draught, to be taken every fourth hour.

AKENSID

Suited to cases of nervous head-ach, oppression of spirits, hysteria, and the advanced stages of low fevers.

5. *Dra*

5. *Draught with Balsam of Peru.*

TAKE of Balsam of Peru, half a dram.

Rub it with yolk of egg, and add of

Weak cinnamon water,

Spring water, each, an ounce ;

Volatile aromatic spirit,

Syrup of saffron, each, a dram :

Mix. To be taken thrice a day. In paralytic
les.

HUGH SMITH.

Mucilage of gum arabic, as we have already hinted under the class of Diaphoretics, is preferable to the yolk of egg for the diffusion of balsamic and oleaginous substances through a watery medium ; since it does not, as the late Dr. Fothergill has remarked, disagree with the stomach in any case ; which, however, cannot be said of the vitellum ovi : Moreover, it is not liable to become rancid, and thereby excessively prejudicial ; and, what will be of weight with the compounders, it is much less expensive. Besides the cases above-mentioned, there are also others, and especially those of dysentery, in which compositions of this sort are frequently prescribed by some practitioners ; and, as we have before noticed under the
order

order of Expectorants, the free and indiscriminate employment of this and the other balsams, in such affections of the lungs, has been very justly condemned by the same Dr. Fothergill. In like manner, the Chio or Venice turpentine may be made up into draughts, and given in an equal, double, or even triple quantity, in cases of palsy.

6. *Draught with Aromatic Confection.*

TAKE of Aromatic confection, L. Ph. a scruple,
Camphorated mixture, L. Ph. half an ounce,
Cinnamon water, L. Ph. an ounce :
Mix.

In like manner may be prepared draught with confection of opium in any of the distilled waters, either by themselves, or in conjunction, as above, with the camphorated mixture.

I. *Mixture with Gum Guaiacum.*

TAKE of Gum guaiacum,
White sugar, each. half an ounce ;
Gum arabic, two drams:

Re

Rub them well together, and add of

Any distilled water, nine ounces :

Mix, and make a solution, of which two large spoonfuls are to be taken morning and evening, with a large draught of decoction of barley or gruel afterwards. In arthritic or rheumatic cases.

BERGER.

Dr. Bang has a watery solution (as it is termed) of this gum-resin, in the proportion of three drams to six ounces of mint-water, of which a large spoonful is ordered to be taken every three hours, in similar cases ; and this method of giving it at frequent repetitions, seems better suited to some cases than Berger's plan of administering it twice, or at least than Dr. Cullen's, of administering it only once a day. He moreover leaves out the sugar, and perhaps not improperly ; hence, by means of the mucilage, the gum is sufficiently miscible without it, and any advantage which the sugar may give by making the medicine palatable, is counterbalanced by its tendency to increase its laxative operation : For, though it is desirable in the complaints in which this remedy is employed, that it should keep the belly moderately open ; yet when it passes off too quickly by stool, it is slower and less constant in produc-

U

ing

ing a cure : Accordingly we learn from Dr. Bang's reports, that while in several patients who were cured by its use, the alvine and other excretions were increased ; others, on the contrary, to whom however it proved equally beneficial, did not experience any such effect. In other respects, Berger's method of exhibiting the medicine in a more diluted state, if it does not render it too purgative, is to be preferred ; though a pint of gruel, the quantity he directs to be drunk after each dose, is more than the sick in general will chuse to take, and more indeed than some stomachs can be made to bear. Besides painful affections of the joints, similar affections of the head, stomach, and other parts, especially when they have appeared to be of a rheumatic or gouty nature, have been also removed by the use of this mixture. For other forms of prescribing guaiacum, see Diaphoretics.

2. *Mixture with Salt of Hartshorn.*

TAKE of Salt of hartshorn, half a dram,
Spear mint-water, seven ounces,
Syrup of orange-peel, an ounce :

Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls occasionally. Against
giddiness of the head after intermitting fevers.
With

With the substitution of the mint for the simple alexiterial water, this is from

LIND.

Of mint-water we may here take an opportunity of observing, that Dr. Cullen thinks with many other practitioners, that the infusion of the herb in warm water, agrees better with the stomach than the distilled water, which is often somewhat empyreumatic.

3. *Mixture with Compound Tincture of Cardamon.*

TAKE of Jamaica pepper-water, six ounces,
Stomach tincture, an ounce and a half :
Mix. Dose, three or four table spoonfuls,
when the sickness, faintness, or pain of the stomach comes on. Thirty drops, or more, of tincture of opium may be added, according to the judgment of the prescriber. See

FOX'S FORM.

4. *Mixture with Oil of Lavender.*

TAKE of Essential oil of lavender, eight drops,
White sugar, three drams :
Rub together, and gradually add of
Spirit of cinnamon, L. Ph. two ounces,
Spear-mint water, six ounces :

U 2

Mix.

Mix: Dose, a table spoonful every two hours.
In debility from old age. After

HARTMANN.

1. *Emulsion with Camphor.*

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram,
White sugar,
Gum arabic, each, two drams :
Rub together, and gradually add of
Spear-mint water, eight ounces.

Dose, two table spoonfuls every two or three
hours. After the manner of

COLLIN.

This method of exhibiting camphor is, as the late Dr. Fothergill has remarked, preferable, in many respects, to the employment of it in the form of the common julep or mixture. The Ed. Ph. had an emulsion of this concrete prepared with sweet almonds and sugar ; but the gum arabic is certainly the best uniting medium.

From its effects on animals, in the experiments of Carminati and Menghini (though Dr. Cuilen quotes this last author to support a contrary opinion) and more especially from its usefulness in low nervous fevers, in the malignant small-pox, &c. we do not hesitate to consider this vegetable substance as a warm
and

and cordial medicine, and therefore we rank it as such, in opposition to Dr. Cullen and some other writers, in the class of Stimulants.

2. *Emulsion with Arum, Lew. D.*

DOSE, a spoonful every six hours, or oftener.
In rheumatic cases.

1. *Infusion with Horseradish and Mustard.*

TAKE of Horseradish, scraped,
Mustard-seed, bruised, each, two ounces,
Boiling water. a quart:

Infuse in a close vessel for twelve hours; strain off, and add of

Spirit of peppermint, L. Ph. two ounces.

DOSE, a tea-cupful, or more, thrice, or oftener, in a day. In paralytic cases.

BARTHOL. HOSP.

Hartmann has an infusion of this root in beer, in the proportion of four ounces to two quarts, with the addition of two ounces of Winter's bark; which, drunk in larger quantities, may serve very well for rustic and hospital patients. Both prescriptions may be used with advantage, not only in paralytic,

but likewise in scorbutic and rheumatic cases, in which last, however, from what Dr. Lange of Lunenburg has related, the expressed juice of the horseradish seems to prove the most efficacious. He gave it in the dose of a spoonful every morning. Perhaps this juice will answer all the purposes of the compound juice of scurvy-grass of our pharmacopœia.

2. *Infusion of the Flowers of Leopard's Bane.*

TAKE of The flowers of arnica, one dram. Infuse in a sufficient quantity of boiling water for half an hour, in a covered vessel. Strain off a pint, and add to it an ounce of syrup of orange-peel. The whole to be taken, at four or five doses, in the course of a day. In palsy. With the substitution of syrup of orange-peel for syrup of chamomile-flowers, which is not kept in our shops, this is from

COLLIN.

The proportion of the flowers in this prescription, may be increased in some cases to three drams, or half an ounce; but as they are apt to occasion sickness and pain in the stomach at the first takings, it is better to begin with a weak infusion, increasing the strength of it afterwards by degrees. This medicine may also be prescribed in the form of a decoction,

coction, of which we have already given an example under the class of Antiseptics ; but we may here remark, that of these two preparations, the infusion is that which is the least unpleasant, and is therefore better adapted to many cases.

1. *Decoction with Virginia Snake-root.*

TAKE of Virginia snake-root, bruised, three drams :

Boil in twelve ounces of water to eight ounces, ending towards the end of the boiling, of

Thebaic Electuary, Ed. Ph. a dram.

Strain off the decoction, of which let four spoonfuls be given every four or five hours. In dysentery, accompanied with the hospital-fever.

PRINGLE.

In place of the theriaca andromachi, which is ordered in the original prescription, but which is now banished from the shops, an equal quantity of the Edinburgh thebaic electuary is here substituted.

2. *Decoction of Mezereon.*

TAKE of The bark of mezereon-root, half an ounce,

Water, six pints :

Boil

Boil down to four pints, adding towards the end, of

Sliced liquorice-root, half an ounce.

Dose, half a pint four times a day. With reduced proportions, this is from

RUSSELL.

In venereal nodes, proceeding from a thickening of the periosteum, this medicine has been given with great success; both by the author from whom the prescription is taken and likewise by Dr. D. Monro; but your practitioners must not deceive themselves with the expectation that it will cure the above-mentioned, or any other venereal affection, without being preceded by, or accompanied with the use of mercury. Besides scirrhus tumours which remain after the venereal disease, it has also removed, as appears from Dr. Home's experiments, scirrhus swellings proceeding from other causes; and Dr. Cullen has moreover remarked, that it is frequently employed it in several cutaneous affections, and sometimes with success.

Pallas relates that people in Russia use mezereon-root to cure the tooth-ach, taking care not to swallow the flow of spittle when it occasions, and which from its acrimony would otherwise inflame the throat.

I. *Wine.*

Pure wine, in the hands of a skilful and judicious practitioner, is one of the best and most powerful stimulants which art or nature is capable of affording; for, besides its well known use as a cordial in the common cases of languor, weakness, and exhaustion, modern practice has moreover shewn it to be an admirable remedy in scurvy, gangrene, and putrid fevers. In the advanced stages of the last-mentioned fevers, it has been administered with the best effect by Pringle, Huxham, Crokelsby, &c. The first named physician ordered, in the jail or hospital fever, from a quarter to half a pint in a day, of the strong kind of wine; and of Rhenish or small French wine, as much as a quart a day. In slow or nervous fevers, Dr. Gilchrist allowed a bottle a day; and Dr. Heysham gave as much as two bottles and a half in the space of twenty-four hours, in the putrid fever which appeared at Carlisle in 1781, and thinks that even more might sometimes be given with great advantage. Other practitioners have administered wine as liberally in such cases, and with the like success. Port wine is that which is generally employed in, and best suited

suitable to the above-mentioned cases. It is proper to remark, however, that there are certain states in low and malignant fevers, in which the exhibition of wine is manifestly hurtful; and its use should always be laid aside whenever it is found to increase the heat, watchfulness, or delirium. Instead of wine, some have recommended London bottled porter, for the above purposes; but we may observe, that though it may refresh somewhat more at first, it rarely proves so good a cordial in the end, and that it is moreover exceptionable on account of its purgative tendency.

2. *Wine with Arum-root.*

TAKE of The fresh root of arum, three drams,
 Horseradish, an ounce and a half,
 Leaves of marsh trefoil, a handful,
 Rhenish wine, three pints:

Digest in a warm place. Dose, a wine glass twice or thrice a day. In scorbutic cases. Alter from

BOERHAAVE

1. *Tincture of Guaiacum, L. Ph.*

As under Diaphoretics.

2. Co

2. *Compound Tincture of Cardamom, L. Ph.*

Dose, a tea spoonful or two in a glass of cold water.

In the same manner may be taken

3. *Compound Tincture of Cinnamon, L. Ph.*

Both these tinctures are more commonly given with bitter infusions or decoctions, in the form of draughts.

1. *Drops with Spanish-fly.*

TAKE of Rhubarb, a dram and a half,
Gum guaiacum, forty-five grains,
Lacca, half a dram,
Spanish-flies, bruised, a dram :

Infuse in twelve ounces of rectified spirit of wine, and afterwards strain off. Dose, from thirty to forty drops, night and morning, in a draught of water. In gleet. In reduced proportions, and with the omission of the cochineal, this is from

MEAD.

What has been said before respecting the use of balsams in gleet, will be equally applicable here. The above acrid animal substances

stances have been employed, and sometime with success, in various other affections of the urinary passages, besides gleet; such as fluor albus, diabetes, suppression and incontinency of urine, when brought on by an overdistension of the bladder. It may seem a paradox, says Dr. Carmichael Smith (who has recommended the cantharides in the two last cases) that the same medicine should be employed with success in two diseases so directly opposite to each other; but, he observes, however opposite these complaints may be in appearance, they often arise from the same cause, and either follow in succession or exist (that is a partial suppression and incontinency) at one and the same time. The ischuria vesicalis, or suppression of urine, which the last mentioned author has experienced the good effects of cantharides, is accompanied by strangury; and may be distinguished from other species of ischuria, not only by this symptom, but also by a painful swelling at the region of the pubes, by the suppression being seldom complete, and always accompanied sooner or later, by incontinency of urine. Both in this incontinency of urine, which follows or accompanies the ischuria vesicalis, and in that which accompanies a palsy of the lower extremities

The same medicine has proved uncommonly serviceable. It is proper to remark, that Dr. Carmichael Smith recommends the cantharides in substance, having repeatedly tried the tincture without effect. He generally gave them, made into pills, in the dose of one, two, or three grains, twice a day. In case of violent strangury, or other disagreeable symptoms (which, however, when the medicine is administered in the doses just mentioned, are not likely to happen) recourse must be had to mucilaginous liquors, emulsions, or milk. Of the internal exhibition of cantharides in low fevers, we avoid taking notice, judging it to be an improper practice.

2. *Drops of Balsam of Copaiva.*

TAKE of Balsam of copaiva, any quantity :
DOSE, from twenty to forty drops on a lump of sugar, once or twice a day. In hæmorrhoidal affections, in which it was frequently employed with success by

CULLEN.

Taken in this manner it proves laxative. This balsam is also frequently given in the same way, and in the same doses, in fluoribus and gleet; with regard to its use in such cases, the same precautions as those
X. already

already mentioned under the turpentine pills, should be attended to. As to its employment in ulcerations of the lungs, accompanied with hectic fever ; though some respectable practitioners have followed the example of Fuller, yet the majority of physicians seem now to be against such a practice. Murray, who has brought under one view the authorities of both sides, exhorts those who exercise the medical art, to pursue a middle path, avoiding, equally to condemn or extol, till they shall have examined its effects with impartiality, and under various circumstances, both by itself, and with the addition of correctives ; thus, proceeding in their experiments the same as if the subject were entirely new.

3. *Drops of Water of Ammonia.*

TAKE of The water of ammonia, L. Ph. any quantity :

Give twenty or thirty drops in a glass of cold water. In faintings, lowness of spirits, &c.

In the same manner, and in the same quantity, may be given

4. *Drops of Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.*

5. *La-*

5. *Lavender Drops.*

TAKE of Compound tincture of lavender, L.
Ph. any quantity :

Give from twenty to forty drops on a lump of sugar.

6. *Drops of Spirit of Ammonia.*

TAKE of Spirit of ammonia, L. Ph. any quantity.

Dose, from fifteen to twenty-five drops, in a glass of water.

Syrup of Horseradish.

TAKE of Fresh horseradish-root, scraped, a dram,

Boiling water, four ounces :

Infuse in a close vessel for two hours, and make into a syrup with double its weight of sugar. A tea-spoonful or two to be swallowed leisurely, or at least repeated two or three times. In hoarseness.

CULLEN,

Who says he often found it very suddenly effectual in relieving that affection. He observes, that the syrup must be made, in this manner, very weak, otherwise it cannot be

frequently used or long continued, without rendering the fauces sore and uneasy. We may here remark, that there is a strong syrup of horseradish in the Swedish pharmacopœia, prepared by boiling the expressed juice of the root with a sufficient quantity of sugar. This formula is probably designed for scorbutic and asthmatic cases, in which last it has been recommended by Linnæus. It seems to be a convenient and useful preparation.

1. Cataplasin with Pepper.

TAKE of Mustard-seed, half a pound,

White pepper,

Ginger, each, a dram :

With a sufficient quantity of oxymel, make into a poultice.

GRUNER.

2. Mustard-Cataplasin, L. Ph.

Both these cataplasms, more commonly known under the name of sinapisms, are applied, with advantage, to the soles of the feet, and other parts of the body, in low fevers, especially when accompanied with stupor or delirium,

delirium, and in cases of apoplexy, palsy, &c.

1. *Cummin-Plaster, L. Ph.*

2. *Labdanum-Plaster, L. Ph.*

These plasters are applied to the pit of the stomach in painful and spasmodic affections of that part, and to the umbilical region in cases of colic, flatulency, &c.

3. *Plaster of Burgundy Pitch, L. Ph.*

To be applied upon, or near the part affected.
In rheumatic pains.

4. *Plaster of Spanish-Fly, L. Ph.*

This last, which is commonly known by the name of blistering plaster, is of great and extensive use in the healing art ; for blisters may be justly ranked amongst the principal remedies for many disorders, both acute and chronic, both with and without inflammation. Thus they are often employed with the greatest advantage in low nervous fevers, in the confluent small-pox, in the putrid sore throat ; in ophthalmia, inflamma-

tory fore throat, peripneumony, rheumatism ; in apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, asthma, convulsions, periodical head-ach, spasms of the stomach, &c.

1. *Epithem with Volatile Liquor of Hartshorn.*

LET a piece of thick flannel, moistened with two parts of common sweet oil, and one of spirit of hartshorn (or in such a proportion as the skin will bear) be applied to the throat, and renewed once in four or five hours. In the inflammatory fore throat.

PRINGLE,

Who says he had this medicine from the late Dr. Young, of Edinburgh. By this means, he observes, the neck, and sometimes the whole body, is put into a sweat ; which, after bleeding, either carries off or lessens the inflammation.

2. *Epithem with Spanish-Fly.*

TAKE of Powdered cantharides, a dram,

Rectified spirit of wine, four ounces :

Digest in a gentle heat for two days, and in the filtered liquor dissolve of

Camphor, half an ounce.

To be rubbed on the parts affected, in palsy.

BANG.

The practice of rubbing paralytic limbs with flannels, moistened either with the common tincture of cantharides, or with such a tincture as the above, deserves to be more generally adopted in this country.

3. *Epithem with Salt of Hartshorn.*

TAKE of Camphorated spirit of wine, four
 ounces,
Salt of hartshorn, an ounce,
Oil of juniper-berry,
 — of amber, each, two drams :

Mix. To be used in the same manner, and in the same cases as the last. With the omission of the sal ammoniac, this is the spiritus paralyticus of

BANG.

4. *Camphorated Spirit, L. Ph.*

To be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, chilblains, &c.

5. *Liniment of Ammonia, L. Ph.*

To be rubbed on the part affected, in rheumatic pains, &c.

6. *Camphor-*

6. *Camphor-Liniment, L. Ph.*

To be used in the same cases.

7. *Soap-Liniment.*

To be rubbed on the part affected, in sprains, bruises, &c.

8. *Aromatic-Fomentation, Lew. D.*

This fomentation, which is taken from the Edinburgh Hospital, affords great relief when applied to the abdomen, in painful and spasmodic affections of the bowels, &c.

For other examples of stimulant fomentations, see Antiseptics.

9. *Epithem of Garlic-juice.*

TAKE of The juice of garlic, any quantity :

Dip some cotton in it, and put it into the ear, repeating the application several times for one day. In rheumatic deafness.

BERGIUS.

The juice, thus applied, occasions a redness, pain and increased sensibility of the meatus auditorius for a day or two; these effects

effects are succeeded by an itching and desquamation of the part, and then the hearing generally returns. Dr. Cullen relates that he has, in like manner, found the juice of onion, put into the ear at bed time, very useful in cases of deafness.

Collutory with Mustard.

TAKE of Mustard-seed, bruised, an ounce,
White wine, a pint :

Infuse without heat, and to the strained liquor
Add of

Compound spirit of lavender, two ounces.

To be held frequently in the mouth, and spit
out again, in palsy of the tongue.

THOMPSON.

Gargle with Ammonia.

TAKE of Barley-water, twelve ounces,
French brandy, two ounces,
Volatile sal ammoniac, a dram :
Mix.

D. MONRO.

Sir J. Pringle used to employ in the inflammatory sore throat, a stimulant gargle made of decoction of barley, thirteen ounces,
rose

rose honey, two ounces, vinegar, one ounce and a spoonful of mustard.

Turpentine-Glyster. Lew. D.

Turpentine injected into the intestines, in the quantity of half an ounce, or six drams proves, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, one of the most certain laxatives that can be employed in colics, and other cases of obstinate costiveness. Used glyster-wise, in smaller quantities, such as a dram or two, and mixed with milk or lime water, and a few drops of laudanum, turpentine has sometimes been found serviceable in checking colliquative diarrhæas, and in healing ulcerations of the intestines after dysentery.

Bath and Buxton Waters.

Hot Bathing.

Vapour Bath.

Friction.

Urtication.

Dry Cupping.

Electricity.

The use of this last in palsy, amenorrhæa, anaurosis, deafness, &c. seems to depend on its stimulant action. Its good effects in convulsive and other nervous affections, will be noticed under Antispasmodics.

Caustics.

These are of eminent use in palsies of the lower extremities, curvature of the spine, &c.

CLASS IX.

ANTISPASMODICS.

1. *Powder of Ipecacuanha.*

TAKE of Powdered ipecacuanha; from three to five grains.

Give every morning, or every other morning in cases of chronic or habitual asthma.

AKENSIDE.

In a dose of five grains, this medicine, say the above mentioned author, generally acts as an emetic: On some persons, however, it has not that effect, nor produces any alteration in the stomach beyond mere sickness; which almost always happens when only three grains are given. Yet, in these instances, the medicine is equally useful as in those where it proves emetic; so that the relief which it brings to the asthma, does not depend on the action of vomiting, but seems owing (he observes) to that general antispasmodic or relaxing property which belongs to ipecacuanha. He sometimes persisted in this method for

month or six weeks ; and though the patients generally remonstrated against it at first, yet after a little experience they willingly submitted. By the same mode of action, ipecacuanha given in still smaller doses (half a grain for instance) proves serviceable in the whooping cough, and (as has been already noticed under Class I. D) in uterine hemorrhages.

2. Powder of Cardamine.

TAKE of Powdered ladysmock-flowers, half a dram.

Give twice a day. In chorea, and other convulsive affections.

BAKER.

This remedy must be persevered in for several weeks. In every case in which he has used this medicine, Sir G. Baker has observed, that it has agreed well with the stomach, and that it has seemed to strengthen the digestive powers. The dose may be doubled or tripled in some cases. These flowers may also be conveniently given in other forms, viz. in the form of a bolus or draught.

Y

3. Powder

3. Powder of Orange-leaves.

TAKE of Powdered orange-leaves, half a dram,
White sugar, a scruple :

Rub into a powder, to be taken twice or thrice
a day. In convulsions.

HARTMANN.

This medicine is also given in the form of
infusion and decoction ; examples of which
may be seen further on.

4. Powder of Wild Valerian-Root.

TAKE of Powdered wild valerian-root, one
dram.

Give three or four times a day. In epilepsy.

QUARIN.

Ever since this medicine was first recom-
mended by Columna, Marchant, and Tissot,
it has continued to be a favourite remedy with
foreign practitioners, in epileptic and other
convulsive disorders. It used to be exhibited in
doses too small, but of late it has been pre-
scribed in the above mentioned cases in very
large quantities. Quarin mentions, that he
has given five drams of the powdered root in
a day

a day, for a length of time ; Mr. Mudge has administered half an ounce of it twice a day, in a catalepsy ; M. Desbois de Rochefort, late physician to the Charity Hospital, directs from two drams to one or two ounces of the powder, for four or five takings ; Dr. Odhelius, a Swedish physician, gradually, and with good effect, increased the dose of the root in substance to as much as ten or twelve drams ; lastly, Dr. Herz, of Berlin, relates the case of an epileptic patient, who took more than thirty ounces of valerian in the course of a fortnight. The fits, which had resisted various other antispasmodic remedies, were entirely removed by this medicine. For covering its disagreeable taste, and for making it sit better on the stomach, it is proper to mix with it some aromatic, such as a little mace. Wild valerian-root is likewise a powerful remedy in various nervous affections, and particularly in hemicrania, in which it has been strongly recommended by Dr. J. For- dyce. The dose which he prescribes for the cure of this sort of head-ach, is from one to two drams of the powder, three or four times a day for some length of time.

1. *Compound Galbanum Pills, L. Pb.*

Make into common sized pills, of which give three night and morning, in hysterical affections.

2. *Pills with Castor and Salt of Amber.*

TAKE of Castor, one dram,

Salt of amber, half a dram :

With a sufficient quantity of extract of rue, make into twenty-four pills. Three to be taken night and morning. In hysteria.

SYDENHAM.

Castor may be given in the form of a bolus, in larger quantities, and therefore with more advantage.

3. *Pills with Camphor and Asafœtida.*

TAKE of Camphor (softened with spirit of wine) half a dram,

Asafœtida, a dram and a half :

With mucilage of gum arabic, make into pills of three grains each. Three to be taken every three hours. In dyspnœa and asthma. See

HARTMANN.

4. *Ca-*

4. *Calomel-Pills.*

As under Sialagogues:

Mercury, whether used internally or externally, is, in certain cases, one of the most powerful antispasmodics which the materia medica is capable of affording. Accordingly, it has been found to be of singular efficacy in difficulty of swallowing from spasms of the œsophagus, in suppression of urine from spasms occupying the neck of the bladder, in epileptic affections, in trismus, in tetanus, and in hydrophobia. From the success with which calomel has been employed by Dr. Rush in the croup, may we not expect that it would likewise prove serviceable in cases of whooping-cough.

5. *Copper-Pills.*

As under Tonics.

6. *Zinc-Pills.*

As under Tonics.

1. *Bolus with Valerian and Castor.*

TAKE of Wild valerian-root, half a dram,
 Russian castor, twelve grains,
 Syrup of the red poppy, enough to
 make into a bolus. See

FOX'S FORM.

Castor, says Dr. Cullen, is certainly, on many occasions, a powerful antispasmodic, and has been useful almost in every case requiring such remedies, especially when given in substance, and in large doses, from ten to thirty grains.

2. *Bolus with Valerian and Iron.*

TAKE of Wild valerian-root, a dram,
 Rust of iron, ten grains,
 Mucilage of gum arabic, enough to
 make into a bolus. In the same cases as the preceding. After

ST. THOM. HOSP.

3. *Bolus with Musk.*

TAKE of Camphor (softened with spirit of
 wine) five grains,
 Musk, fifteen grains :

Wit

With inspissated juice of elderberries, make into a bolus. After the manner of

HARTMANN.

Either in combination with camphor, as above, or by itself, musk proves an admirable remedy in various spasmodic complaints, and particularly, as Dr. Wall has shewn, in certain convulsive affections (such as hiccough and subfultus tendinum) which accompany slow and putrid fevers. He prefers the form of a bolus, as in this way the perfume is not near so strong as in any other. Dr. Cullen observes, that musk is one of the most powerful antispasmodics that we are acquainted with. He mentions a case of spasm of the pharynx, in which, after other remedies had failed, musk afforded very great relief. Aaskow and De Berger, two distinguished Swedish physicians, have used it with great success in the whooping-cough. The latter prescribed it in doses of fifteen grains, every six hours, and found that after six or eight doses, the coughing-fits were generally removed. The most delicate children bore these large doses of the medicine without inconvenience. To such patients it is more conveniently given in a fluid form, than in that of a bolus.

In

In the hydrophobia, which, in some respects is a spasmodic disease, musk is considered as a principal remedy. It is, no doubt, the most active ingredient in the Tonquin medicine, so celebrated among the Chinese for curing those that are bitten by a mad dog; nor are there wanting testimonies of its efficacy in such cases from some of our own practitioners.

We lament with Dr. Wall, that a medicine of such consequence should be so frequently adulterated, and that the criteria of its genuineness should be so ill settled. Dr. Cullen, who makes a similar complaint, observes, that he judged of its goodness by the strength of its odour.

4. *Camphor-Bolus.*

TAKE of Camphor, half a dram,

Conserve of hip, enough to make into a
a bolus.

To be taken at night. In maniacal cases.

WINTRINGHAM.

By repeating this medicine at first every night, and afterwards (the dose being reduced to a scruple) every other night, the above-mentioned author has cured several
maniacs.

maniacs. The use of it must be accompanied with due evacuations by stool, and by the lancet. Some recommend nitre to be mixed with it, in the proportion of ten grains of this salt to a scruple of camphor, and others combine it with vinegar, as in the second mixture farther on. But although this medicine, whether given alone or in conjunction with other remedies, has sometimes afforded considerable relief, and even brought about a cure in maniacal cases; it has more frequently failed of producing either of those good effects, and in a few instances it has turned out hurtful. Upon the whole, therefore, camphor seems to be a very doubtful remedy in maniacal cases.

Electuary with Peruvian Bark and Valerian.

TAKE of Powdered Peruvian bark, an ounce,
Wild valerian-root, two drams,
Syrup of orange-peel, enough to make
an electuary.

Dose, a dram (or the size of a nutmeg) night and morning. To be persisted in for several months. In epilepsy.

MEAD.

This electuary may likewise be employed with advantage in chorea and other convulsive

vulsive affections; in which the Peruvian bark is an excellent remedy, and will often effect a cure without the help of the Valerian, or any other medicine.

1. *Musk Draught.*

TAKE of The musk mixture, L. Ph. an ounce
and a half.

Give every three or four hours.

The proportion of musk in this prescription, may often be increased with advantage and a few drops of water of ammonia, or spirit of ammonia, either simple or succinated are in some cases an useful addition. Dr Owen, of Shrewsbury, cured a violent convulsive affection in a young lady, by musk administered in this way, in doses of half dram every four hours.

2. *Æther Draught.*

As under Stimulants.

3. *Draught with Castor and Saffron.*

TAKE of Russia castor, half a dram,
Any distilled water, an ounce and
half,

Syrup

Syrup of saffron, two drams :

Mix. To be given twice or thrice a day. In hysteria, and nervous head-ach.

4. *Draught with Castor and Bark.*

TAKE of Decoction of Peruvian bark, one ounce,
Castor, eight grains.

Mix. To be given every four hours. In the whooping-cough.

MORRIS.

This is a proper dose for a child eight or ten years old. For patients under or beyond that age, the quantity must be lessened or increased.

5. *Draught with Valerian.*

TAKE of Powdered valerian root, a dram and a half,

Any distilled water, two ounces,

Spirit of lavender, half a dram.

Mix. To be taken thrice a day. In epileptic cases.

GUY'S HOSP.

6. *Draught with Limoniated Kali.*

As under Refrigerants.

In

In vomitings and great irritability of the stomach. A few drops of tincture of opium may sometimes be added with good effect.

1. Mixture with Asafetida.

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,
Spirit of mindererus, an ounce,
Penny-royal water, three ounces:

Dissolve. Dose, a table spoonful every half hour. In the hooping-cough and croup.

MILLAR.

If the child be very young and delicate, a smaller quantity of the mixture may be given at a time; but if strong and of more years, two spoonfuls, or even more. This large dose, however, must not be persisted in, if it should occasion much vomiting or purging; and the quantity must always be diminished when the most urgent symptoms are removed. It is observed, that although these young patients are averse to the medicine at first, they afterwards become reconciled to it.

2. Mixture with Camphor.

TAKE of Camphor,
Gum arabic, each, a dram,
White sugar, three drams,

Vinegar

Vinegar, made hot, half an ounce,
Any simple distilled water, seven ounces:

Mix. To be consumed in the course of a day.
In maniacal cases. Altered from

LOCHER.

3. *Mixture with Ammoniacum.*

TAKE of Ammoniacum-milk, six ounces,
Volatile tincture of valerian, half an
ounce.

Dose, two or three spoonfuls. In difficulty of
breathing.

FOX'S FORM.

4. *Mixture with Musk.*

TAKE of The musk-julep, six ounces,
Paregoric elixir, half an ounce,
Volatile tincture of valerian, a dram :

Mix. Dose, two spoonfuls three or four times
a day. In the whooping-cough.

HUGH SMITH.

4. *Mixture with Extract of Hemlock.*

TAKE of Extract of hemlock, one grain,
Water, an ounce and a half.

Syrup of marsh-mallow, half an ounce :

Mix. Dose, a large spoonful. The whole to
be

Z

be consumed in a day. In the hooping-cough
For children from six months to two years old.

BUTTER.

Small additions of the extract are to be made every day, or every other day, till symptoms of relief appear. For a child under six months, half a grain of the extract in an ounce of water, sweetened with sugar, a proper quantity, to be consumed, in like manner, in the course of a day. For every year above two years, up to twenty, an addition of half a grain is to be allowed. For patients beyond that age, ten grains are proper quantity for the first day's consumption, the dose being afterwards gradually increased according to its effect. If the patient should not have two stools a day, a little magnesia or polychrest salt, is to be added to the mixture; and if the medicine should disagree it may be given in less quantity, or be discontinued for a time.

Infusion with Valerian Root.

TAKE of Wild valerian-root, two ounces,
Rosemary, or sage, half an ounce,
Boiling water, four pints :

Sto

Steep for a night in a close vessel, and to the strained liquor, add of

Spirit of rosemary, L. Ph. two ounces.

Dose, three or four ounces twice or thrice a day. In the same cases as the powder of valerian.

ED. HOSP.

Decoction with Orange-leaves.

TAKE of Orange-leaves, one ounce and six drams,

Water, twenty ounces :

Boil for two or three hours in a covered vessel, and to the strained liquor add of

Red wine, ten ounces,

Sugar, enough to make it palatable.

Dose, three or four ounces three or four times a day. In the same cases as the Powder of Orange-leaves.

DE HAEN.

1. Drops with Succinated Spirit of Ammonia.

TAKE of Succinated spirit of ammonia, L. Ph.

Compound spirit of vitriolic æther, L. Ph.
each, equal parts.

Dose, thirty, forty, fifty drops. In chorea, hysteria, and other convulsive disorders. After the manner of

BANG.

2. *Drops of Animal Oil.*

Dose, from fifteen to thirty drops.

3. *Drops of Amber Oil.*

Dose, fifteen or twenty drops on a lump of sugar, washed down with any weak liquor. In epilepsy, hysteria, &c.

4. *Drops of Tincture of Amber, Swed. Ph.*

Dose, forty, fifty, sixty drops. In the same cases as the preceding.

We wonder that a similar preparation of amber has not been received into our pharmacopœia. The Swedish college direct their tincture to be made, by digesting one ounce of amber in four ounces of vitriolic æther, whilst the amber-tincture of the Danish dispensatory, is prepared from two ounces of amber digested in a pint of Hoffman's mineral anodyne liquor.

5. *Drops with Asafatida.*

TAKE of Tincture of asafœtida,

————— Castor, each, half an ounce.
Spir

Spirit of hartshorn, two drams.

Dose, a tea-spoonful in a glass of water. After

HARTMANN.

6. *Drops of Vitriolic Æther.*

Dose, sixty or eighty drops on a lump of sugar, washed down with a glass of cold water. In hysteria, spasmodic asthma, cramp of the stomach, epilepsy, &c.

1. *Glyster with Asafœtida.*

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,

Water gruel, ten or twelve ounces :

Dissolve and inject. In hysteria.

BANG.

2. *Glyster with Oil of Aniseed.*

TAKE of Linseed-oil, half a pint,

Oil of aniseed, two drams :

Inject, and repeat according as required. In colic and flatulency.

GAUBIUS.

3. Glyster with Musk.

TAKE of Musk, twelve grains. Grind with a little sugar and mucilage of gum arabic, so as to make the same mix well with four ounces of thin broth or water-gruel. Inject every two or three hours. For children seized with convulsions. See

WALL.

The quantity of musk must be increased in proportion to the age of the patient. The above is sufficient for one of eight or ten years.

4. Valerian Glyster.

TAKE of The infusion of valerian (prepared without the spirit of rosemary) ten ounces :

Inject, in epileptic cases.

5. Tobacco Glyster.

As under Narcotics.

Epitbe

Epithem with Confection of Opium.

TAKE of The confection of opium, L. Ph. six
drams,

Camphorated spirit, ten drams,

Distilled vinegar, two ounces :

Mix. To be spread upon linen rag, and applied
warm to the region of the stomach. In vomitings,
and spasmodic affections of the stomach. After
the manner of

WINTRINGHAM.

Quicksilver Ointment.

As under Sialagogues.

In spasmodic affections of the œsophagus,
and of the neck of the bladder ; and in tetanus
and hydrophobia.

Blistering.

Electricity.

Amongst the diseases in which electricity is
specially useful by its antispasmodic virtue,
may be mentioned chorea, epilepsy, wry-
neck, &c.

Rubbing

Rubbing the part affected with tincture of Cantharides

————— *with tincture of opium.*

Cold Bath.

Tonics.

Stimulants.

Narcotics.

CLASS X.

NARCOTICS.

1. *Opium Pills, L. Ph.*

Divide into pills of two, three, four, or five grains, and give one or more as often as the urgency of the case requires.

The dose of opium for adults, is, at a medium, says Dr. Cullen, one grain (or five grains of the above pills) but, adds the same author, it is often safe and proper to give more than a grain; and whenever there is any irritation in the system to be overcome, it is commonly necessary to go still further. Thus, if moderate doses, which should always be begun with, do not answer, they must be repeated and increased, till the desired effect is obtained; and in this way the doses of this drug may be pushed with safety to a very great length. In a case of gout in the stomach, he has gone by degrees to the quantity of ten grains twice a day, and in tetanus, hydrophobia, and the venereal disease, it has been

been given in still larger doses. The free administration of opium in the cases just mentioned, and in intermittents, putrid fevers, the confluent small-pox, and gangrene (not to mention its employment in abortions, difficult parturition and floodings) may be reckoned amongst the greatest improvements in the modern practice of physic. Where bad effects have arisen from large doses of opium, coffee has been found to answer best as a corrector.

2. *Pills of Extract of Henbane.*

TAKE of Extract of henbane, ten grains :

With powdered liquorice-root make into ten pills. One or two to be given night and morning. In spasmodic, maniacal, and painful affections. See

STOERCK.

From one grain, the dose of this extract may, in some cases, be gradually increased till as much as a scruple, or even half a dram of it is taken in the course of a day. Dr Cullen says, he seldom found the soporiferous or anodyne effects appear, till he had proceeded to doses of eight or ten grains, and that he often found it necessary to go on to fifteen or twenty

twenty grains. It has not been so much employed amongst us as it deserves to be. Dr. Anthony Fothergill, of Bath, has prescribed it with success in certain cases of insanity. He began with five grains of the extract night and morning, and gradually increased the quantity to thirty grains and upwards in the day. It was found, however, that when more than thirty grains were given in that space of time, disagreeable symptoms, such as vertigo and drowsiness, were occasioned. Dr. Donald Monro mentions, that a young lady labouring under a deep consumption, took every night at bed time, for some months, six grains of this extract, which procured her rest, without heating her, or making her uneasy in the night, as opiates had always done. Seeing that it often induces sleep when opium fails, and that instead of constipating the bowels, it rather tends to keep them open, we cannot but consider it as a very useful narcotic; and, although some practitioners have been disappointed in its effects (but what medicine in such cases will always succeed) we think it ought to have been admitted into our college pharmacopœia.

3. *Hemlock Pills.*

TAKE of Extract of hemlock, one dram,
Powder of the dried leaves of hemlock,
enough to make into pills, each weighing two
grains.

Dose, at first, one pill night and morning :
to be afterwards increased by degrees to as much
as the constitution will bear. In scirrhus, scro-
phulous, and cancerous affections, and in old
ulcers.

STOERCK.

In some instances the dose of this medi-
cine has been gradually increased to as much
as two or three drams in the course of a day.
To the list of diseases in which hemlock has
been found useful, may be added syphilis, le-
pra, rheumatism, hooping-cough. The Abbe
Mann cured himself of the gout, by taking
the extract of this plant. The powder of the
dried leaves is preferred by some practitioners
to the extract. Of the powder, the dose is
from ten to twenty grains twice or thrice a day.
Nausea, vomitings, vertigo, diarrhæa, &c. are
signs of an over dose of the medicine.

The Peruvian bark, in some cases, and mu-
riated quicksilver in others, have been given

with great advantage, in conjunction with the extract of hemlock.

1. *Draught with Tincture of Opium.*

TAKE of Cinnamon-water, an ounce,
Tincture of opium, twelve or fifteen
drops :

Mix. After the manner of

SYDENHAM.

In many cases in which opiates are indicated, the stomach is exceedingly irritable, and is disposed to reject whatever is thrown into it in any considerable quantity ; hence the propriety of administering the medicine in form as little bulky as possible. Opium, after being rejected, when exhibited in a liquid state, is frequently found retainable if given in the form of pills.

2. *Draught with Tincture of Opium.*

TAKE of Water, an ounce and a half,
Any aromatic spirit,
Syrup of the white poppy, each, two
drams,
Tincture of opium, fifteen or twenty
drops.

A a

To

To be given during the hot fit of intermitting fevers. After the manner of

LIND.

From a very extensive practice, Dr. Lind has found that opium, given in the hot fit of an intermittent, 1. Shortens and abates the fit; 2. generally relieves the head, takes off the burning heat, and occasions a profuse sweat, attended with an agreeable softness of the skin; 3. often induces a soft and refreshing sleep, from which the patient awakes bathed in sweat, and in a great measure free from complaint. Since he has used opium in agues, he has seldom found a dropsy or jaundice come on in such cases. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the administration of the opiate ought to be delayed till he recovers his senses. When the patient was costive, and was to take the bark immediately after the fit, the opiate was generally given in about two ounces of aloetic wine. When a vomit is given just before the fit, the administration of the opiate after it should be postponed till the hot fit is begun.

3. *Draught with Opium and Camphor.*

TAKE of The camphorated mixture, L. Ph. a
ounce and a half,

Tincture

Tincture of opium, fifteen or twenty drops:

To be given at bed time. In low contagious vers. See

CAMPBELL.

In these cases the opiate is found to prevent sleep, to lessen irritation, and in every respect check and counteract the effects of the contagion.

4. *Draught with Opium and Æther.*

TAKE of Any distilled water, an ounce and a half,

Tincture of opium, twenty drops,

Vitriolic æther, thirty drops.

In the same cases as the preceding.

MARTIN WALL.

The proportion of æther may be increased, and that of opium diminished, the one to forty, the other to fifteen drops, according to circumstances.

1. *Mixture with Opium.*

TAKE of Pure opium, ten grains,

Extract of chamomile, a dram and a half,

A a 2

Any

Any distilled water, seven ounces and a half.

The sixth part of this mixture to be given every fourth hour, so that the whole be consumed in the space of twenty-four hours. In the colica pictorum.

STOLL.

At page 33, we have already taken notice of the concordance of this physician's practice in the above-mentioned colic, with that of Dr. Warren. This mode of administering the opiate, seems preferable to the exhibition of it in a solid state, because it is likely to operate sooner, and preferable also to its solution in spirit of wine, in which form the opium cannot be given in such large doses, on account of the heating effects of the spirit. It is, however, no new mode of employing the medicine, for Sydenham used to prescribe, especially for children, a watery solution of this narcotic. Besides the bitter extract, Dr. Stoll's original prescription contains some syrup of chamomile, and ten grains of camphor, but we have omitted both, since the former only serves to render the medicine thick and inelegant, and the latter, as he himself acknowledges, is by no means necessary. Accordingly, though he added the camphor
when

when he first tried this method, he afterwards threw it out.

Dr. Bang, of Copenhagen, relates a remarkable case of tetanus, which was cured by large quantities of opium given in the form of a watery solution. He began with four grains dissolved in three ounces of balm-water, of which a large spoonful was ordered to be taken every two hours. The next day, six grains were dissolved in four ounces of the same vehicle; on the fourth day, nine grains were dissolved in six ounces of the water; on the fifth day, twelve grains in six ounces; and in this manner the proportion of opium was gradually increased, till at length the patient took upwards of thirty grains in the space of twenty-four hours. During this use of the opium, laxative glysters (in which also a few grains of opium were occasionally dissolved) were employed. At the end of seventeen days the spasms disappeared, and the patient was free from complaint.

2. Hemlock Mixture.

TAKE of Extract of hemlock, a dram,

Any distilled water, seven ounces,

Syrup of the white poppy, an ounce:

Mix. Dose, a large spoonful every three or

A a 3 four

four hours. In the same cases as the hemlock-pills. See

COLLIN.

The dose of the mixture may be gradually increased till as much as a dram, or more, of the extract be taken in the space of a day. The author above-mentioned, generally began with as much as two spoonfuls ; but half that quantity seems to be quite sufficient, at first setting out, in most cases.

1. *Hemlock Fomentation.*

Boil from half an ounce to an ounce of hemlock leaves in a sufficient quantity of water ; and in this decoction, while warm, dip flannels, and apply the same to the part affected. In open cancers, old ulcers, and venereal sores. See

COLLIN.

2. *Fomentation with Decoction of Poppy-heads.*

TAKE of White poppy-heads, an ounce,
Elder-flowers, half an ounce :

Boil in three pints of water to a quart, then strain off.

ED. HOSP.

Epithem

Epithem of Tincture of Opium.

To be rubbed upon the part affected. Applied in this manner, opium has been found to give relief in pains and spasms of the stomach and intestines. See

CULLEN.

I. Opiate Glyster.

TAKE of Purified opium, two grains,
Decoction of hartshorn, four ounces.

ST. THOM. HOSP.

To prevent their being returned too soon, opiate glysters, as Dr. Cullen has remarked, should never be made of more bulk than that of three, or at most four ounces of liquid, and this of a very mild kind. Three drams of Gum-arabic, dissolved in three ounces of water, give, he says, a proper and ready preparation for that purpose. Glysters of this kind are of excellent use in diarrhæas, colics, tetanus; and, in a word, in all cases where the required anodyne cannot be given by the mouth. In cases of tetanus, the proportion of opium may sometimes be increased to six, eight, ten grains. In cases of violent colic, attended

attended with vomiting and obstinate constipation of the bowels, opium injected into the intestines does not, as Dr. Percival observes, check their peristaltic motion, nor counteract the operation of any purgative so powerfully, as when received into the stomach. The glysters used by this last mentioned author, consist of three or four ounces of a strong decoction of poppy-heads, with from twenty to forty drops of tincture of opium; but there is more simplicity, as well as more certainty, in the preparation recommended by Dr. Cullen. For other forms of opiate glysters, see Demulcents.

2. Tobacco Glyster.

TAKE of Tobacco, two drams,

Boiling water, a pint :

Infuse, and strain off for a glyster. In ileus.

BLANE.

3. Tobacco-smoke Glyster.

In the same cases as the last, and also in cases of incarcerated hernia.

CLASS

CLASS XI.

ANTHELMINTHICS.

1. *Powder of the Male Fern Root.*

TAKE of Powdered male fern-root, from one to three drams :

Give in a large cupful of any distilled water, early in the morning. If the stomach should reject it, the powder must be repeated again, as soon as the sickness is gone off, in the same quantity. When it has been upon the stomach about two hours, a strong cathartic bolus made of calomel and gamboge, must be taken, and worked off with a draught of green tea every now and then ; and its operation may be still farther promoted, if necessary, by half an ounce or six drams of salts, dissolved in warm water. Till the worm comes away, which commonly happens on the same day, the patient is to take nothing but broth. If, however, the worm should not be discharged, either wholly or in part, the powder is to be repeated, with the same regimen, the next day. In the tape-worm.

NOUFFER.

It

It is said, that the powder loses its virtue by keeping. We cannot help subscribing to the general opinion, that the Noufferian method of destroying the tænia, owes much of its success to the mercurial bolus.

2. *Powder with Valerian.*

TAKE of Powdered valerian-root, a dram,
Calcined egg-shells, a scruple :

Mix. To be given in a glass of wine for three mornings, upon an empty stomach, and to be worked off the fourth morning with a calomel purge.

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3. *Powder of Indian Pink-Root.*

TAKE of Powdered Indian pink-root, from 10 to 20 grains :

Give morning and evening. For children from two to twelve years old.

GARDEN.

To adults the spigelia-root may be given in doses from a scruple to a dram, or more. If it does not prove sufficiently purgative of itself, its operation must be assisted by rhubarb and calomel. Vertigo, dimness of sight, stupor, and redness and pain in the eyes, sometimes

sometimes come on during the use of this medicine ; but these symptoms are, in general, easily removed by the exhibition of a warm purge. However, as there have been instances of its deleterious effects, it should be administered with caution, and not till after other vermifuges have been tried in vain.

4. *Powder of Rust of Iron.*

TAKE of Rust of iron, from five to thirty grains :

Give every morning. For children between one year and ten years old.

RUSH.

Of all the worm medicines that I have administered, says this author, I know of none more safe and certain than the simple preparations of iron, whether they be given in the form of steel-filings, or of rust of iron. If ever they fail of success, it is because they are given in too small doses. Taught by an old captain, who was cured of a tænia by this medicine, Dr. Rush has given (to adults) from two drachms to half an ounce of it, every morning, for three or four days, not only with safety, but with success. Treacle, jelly, are proper vehicles to give medicines of

of this kind in, to children ; but they must not be mixed with them till the moment they are to be taken, otherwise the vehicle itself will taste strongly of the metal.

5. *Powder of Tartarised Iron.*

TAKE of Tartarised iron, L. Ph. five grains :
Give in a glass of milk and water, night and morning. For children. See

NICOLAI.

This, as Dr. Vogler has remarked, is the most elegant of all the preparations of iron. It is not easy to make children take such medicine, though this is the least unpleasant of all chalybeates. It is not suited to form into pills. To adults it may be given in the quantity of a scruple or half a dram at a time.

6. *Anthelmintic Powder, Ed. N. Disp.*

This powder has a place in the pharmacopœia of Geneva, in the Stockholm pharmacopœia pauperum, in the Danish pharmacopœia, &c. It is therefore presumable, that it is of approved efficacy.

7. *Powder with Rhubarb and Calomel.*

TAKE of Rhubarb, half a dram,
Calomel, twelve grains :

Give for a dose. For the round worms, which
company bilious fevers.

PRINGLE,

Who says, he never observed any inconvenience from so large a dose of mercury. He holds, that such anthelmintics as act slowly, and do not purge, seemed to have little chance in the above-mentioned cases, as the symptoms were generally so urgent as to require some quicker remedy.

8. *Tin Powder.*

TAKE of Powdered tin, an ounce :

Mix with four ounces of treacle, and give, for dose, early in the morning, upon an empty stomach. The day following, half an ounce of powdered tin, mixed with two ounces of treacle, must be given, and the third day, half an ounce more. For the tape and gourd worms.

ALSTON.

The day before the first dose, and the day after the last dose of the medicine, the patient is to be purged with an infusion of senna and manna. This powder immediately cures the pain in the stomach, occasioned by worms, though it brings them not away till some days after.

9. *Powder of Muriated Natron.*

TAKE of Common salt, any quantity,
Cochineal, enough to colour it.

DOSE, half-a dram, upon an empty stomach in the morning.

RUSH.

He says he has administered many pounds of common salt in this way, with great success, in destroying worms.

Garlic Cloves.

Two or three to be swallowed in a morning, for a length of time.

ROSENSTEIN.

By the use of this simple remedy, a large portion of tænia was brought away, in the case of a lady under this physician's care. Garlic has

has also been given with advantage by other practitioners, in common worm cases, boiled in milk. Another way of giving these bulbs, is to chop them with butter, and then spread them upon bread. In any form, however, garlic is too heating a medicine for children.

I. *Asafœtida Pills.*

TAKE of Asafœtida, any quantity. Make into pills weighing two grains. Give two or three in a morning.

BANG.

2. *Pills with Asafœtida and Iron.*

TAKE of Asafœtida, two drams,
Green viuriol, slightly calcined, half a dram,

Fresh root of squill, five grains :

With a little yolk of egg make into pills of four grains each. Dose; two every three hours of the day, in some wine and water. Suited to cases of ænia.

GAUBIUS.

In the third Leyden edition, 1767, of this author's *Libellus de Methodo concinnandi formulas*, the *fresh* squill is set down in this prescription ; but it is probable that the *dried*

B b 2

root

root was originally intended; otherwise this ingredient, in so small a quantity, can be of no sort of use.

Bolus with Gamboge and Calomel.

TAKE of Gamboge, eight grains,
Calomel, five grains :

With oxymel of squill make into a bolus, to be taken in the morning. See

NICOLAI.

Werlhof's remedy for the tape-worm, was gamboge alone. He used to give it in the morning, to the quantity of twenty grains mixed with a little sugar and water, repeating the same, if necessary, the next day, and even the third day. He never observed any harm to arise from these large doses, the patient being generally as well as ever the day after the exhibition of the medicine.

1. *Electuary with Cowhage.*

TAKE of The hairy down which covers the pods any quantity,

Common syrup or treacle, enough
make into an electuary.

DOSE, a tea-spoonful to a child of two or three years of age.

years old, in a morning, and to be repeated two succeeding mornings. For the round worm.

BANCROFT.

After the third taking of the medicine, a dose of rhubarb is usually subjoined. To adults, double the quantity above stated may be prescribed at a time. Other practitioners direct the medicine to be taken at bed time, working it off with a purge in the morning. It is said to be a perfectly safe remedy; and that two or three doses generally suffice.

2. *Electuary with Tin and Quicksilver.*

TAKE of The tin electuary, Ed. N. Disp. any quantity:

Give a tea-spoonful, or more, twice a day. In the same cases as the tin powder.

Linctus with Jalap and Valerian.

TAKE of Powdered jalap-root,

———— Wild valerian-root,

Sal polychrest, each, a dram,

Oxymel of squill, four ounces:

Mix. Dose, for children, a tea-spoonful; for adults, a table spoonful.

STOERCK.

Mixture with Oil and Ammonia.

TAKE of Olive oil, half a pint,
Volatile aromatic spirit, two drams :
Mix. Dose, three spoonfuls night and morning.

WALL.

It is recommended to use this remedy in as large doses as the stomach will bear ; to which purpose it may be adviseable to join it either with aromatics, bitters, or essential oils, such as the case may require. And orders the oil to be taken fasting, assigning this for a reason, that the stomach being the most empty, it more readily embraces and stifles the worms. During this course, it will be necessary at proper intervals, to give rhubarb, mercurial or aloetic medicines. Dr Wall says, that he has given oil in this manner with good success, in several cases (three of which he relates) and he therefore recommends a further trial of it, especially since it is a remedy which may be used with safety in almost any quantity ; a character, he adds, which very few of the anthelmintic medicines deserve.

Infusi

Infusion of Hedge Hyssop.

As under Cathartics.

Decoction of the Geoffræa Bark.

TAKE of The bark of the Jamaica cabbage-bark tree, one ounce,

Water, one quart:

Boil over a slow fire till the water is of an amber colour, or rather like deep coloured Madeira wine. Then strain off, and sweeten with sugar.

Dose, for adults, four table spoonfuls; for children two or three years old, one table spoonful; and so in proportion to the ages and strength of the patients.

WRIGHT.

The above-mentioned doses are such as are proper at first; but if they do not excite nausea, they may be increased till that effect is produced. During the operation of this medicine (whose chief effect is to purge briskly) the patient must guard against drinking cold water, which is apt to occasion very disagreeable symptoms. Whenever such symptoms come on, either from that cause, or from an over-dose of the medicine, recourse must be had to purging with castor oil, and dilution

dilution with warm water, acidulated with lemon juice, or some other vegetable acid. This medicine may also be given in the form of a syrup, which is made by adding a sufficient quantity of sugar to the decoction. The dose of both is the same. Another species of *Geoffrœa*, growing in Surinam, is said to have a similar vermifuge power, and to be milder and safer in its operation.

Bear's-foot Syrup.

TAKE of The expressed juice of the green leaves of bears-foot, any quantity :
And make into a syrup with coarse sugar.
this syrup give a tea-spoonful at bed time, and once or two in the morning, for two or three successive days, to children betwixt two and six years of age; increasing or diminishing the dose a little according to the strength of the patient. Again the round worms.

BISSET

To prevent costiveness, an equal quantity of tincture of rhubarb may be mixed with the syrup. Before the juice is pressed out, Dr Bisset recommends the bruised leaves to be moistened with some vinegar, which he has found to be a corrector of the medicine, and

to prevent it from inducing great sickness or much vomiting. Dr. Woodville says, that he has tried the anthelmintic effects of this plant upon a girl of twenty years of age, with considerable advantage.

Walnut Drops.

TAKE of The watery extract of the unripe fruit,
two drams,

Cinnamon-water, half an ounce :

Dissolve. Dose, at first twenty or thirty drops, thrice a day, to infants of two or three years of age ; to be afterwards increased to forty or fifty drops.

FISCHER.

The medicine is to be continued for six or eight days, with the interposition of a mercurial purge.

1. *Glyster with Asafætida.*

TAKE of Asafætida, from a scruple to a dram,
Milk and water, three or four ounces.

2. *Glyster*

2. *Glyster of Lime Water.*

Inject four or five ounces. Against the carides.

3. *Glyster with Camphor.*

TAKE of Camphor, a dram,
Olive oil, two ounces :

Mix, and make a solution for a glyster, to be thrown up at bed time for three successive nights, and afterwards to be repeated every other night, the fourth time, if necessary. In cases of ascarid

FOWLER

Who has found this glyster a more efficacious remedy against the violent itching and other painful symptoms of the anus, occasioned by these worms, than any he has ever yet met with. It generally gives some immediate ease; stays all night, without any inconvenience; comes away in the morning sometimes with a natural stool, sometimes without; seldom brings away any live animals, but sometimes dead ones.

4. *Toba*

4. *Tobacco Glyster, and*
5. *Tobacco-smoke Glyster,*
As under Narcotics.

Sulphureous Waters, and especially

The Harrow-gate.

Cathartics.

CLASS

CLASS XII.

HETEROCLITES.

Powder with Burnt Sponge.

TAKE of Burnt sponge, ten grains,
Rhubarb, four grains :

Mix. To be given night and morning, with draught of whey after it. In scrophulous cases.

HULSE.

Larger doses, such as half a dram, may be given in some cases ; and where the bowels are already sufficiently open, a little orange peel, or other aromatic powder may be mixed with it in place of rhubarb.

Burnt sponge is likewise a remedy for the bronchocele, in which cases it has been administered with success in the following manner : The stomach and bowels having been previously cleansed by a vomit and purge two days before, the patient, on going to bed, is to place a bolus, consisting of half a dram of burnt sponge, and as much honey as is necessary.

cessary, in the mouth, under the tongue, and as it gradually dissolves to swallow it. This bolus is to be repeated for six succeeding nights. A bitter powder, made of five grains of chamomile flowers, gentian root, and the lesser centaury tops, is to be taken every seventh day during the use of the bolus, and on the eighth day the purge is to be repeated. Others have employed sponge, in these cases, in the form of a lozenge, which is certainly more conveniently held in the mouth than a bolus.

1. *Arsenic Drops.*

TAKE of Levigated white arsenic,
Fixed vegetable alkali, each, sixty-four grains,

Distilled water, half a pint :

Put into a florentine flask, and boil gently in a sand bath till the arsenic is completely dissolved. To the solution, when cold, add of

Compound spirit of lavender, half an ounce,

Distilled water, half a pint by measure, or rather (for the sake of greater accuracy) fifteen ounces and a half by weight.

DOSE, from two to twenty drops, in a tea-cupful or wine glassful of water twice or thrice a day.

C c

In

In agues, remitting fevers, and periodic headaches. This is the solutio mineralis of

FOWLER.

The medium dose for an adult, is twelve drops; and as it is of great moment that a medicine of this kind be not over-dosed, we shall transcribe Dr. Fowler's table of the doses, proportioned to the different ages:

	Years.			Drops.	
Patients from	2 to	4	to take from	2 to	5
—————	5 to	7	—————	5 to	7
—————	8 to	12	—————	7 to	10
—————	13 to	18	—————	10 to	12
—————	18 and	upwards	—————	12	

The hours for taking these drops, when ordered three times a day, are six o'clock in the morning, two o'clock in the afternoon, and ten o'clock at night; and when twice a day, ten in the morning, and ten in the evening. These hours are to be adhered to, whether they coincide with the paroxysms of fever or not. In cases of agues, the drops are to be administered in doses proportioned to the age of the patient, for five days; at the end of which, the fits being suspended,

the

The medicine is to be laid aside for two or three days, and then repeated for three days more to prevent a relapse. After the fits have been thus suspended, the cure should be finished by the Peruvian bark, which may, moreover, often accompany the use of the drops. Eight days administration of the medicine in the manner above-mentioned, will, it is said, generally be found sufficient for a radical cure of agues. In remitting fevers and periodical head-achs, the drops are to be given in the same manner, and in the same doses, as in agues.

Vomitings, gripings, purgings, swellings, and anorexia, are among the troublesome symptoms which this medicine sometimes occasions. They generally, however, disappear on a discontinuance of the drops, or only require the exhibition of gentle opiates, and some warm cathartic, such as tincture of rhubarb.

Arsenic has long since been recommended as a febrifuge, and amongst its earliest and warmest advocates, as such, may be mentioned Ericcius, author of a treatise, published in 1702, *De Virtute Venenorum Medicâ*. Jacobus has also given a solution pretty much the same as Dr. Fowler's, in agues and other fevers. It has been, and continues to be the

basis of fever-nostriums. Thus Du Roy found, that the *secret fever drops* were a solution of this mineral in water, coloured with some dye; and it is probable too, that the so called *Poudres febrifuges de Frescarode*, which Dr. Bang says he employed with success in cases of intermittents, after the bark had failed, are a preparation of arsenic.

But notwithstanding what has been said above concerning the efficacy and safety of this remedy in agues, the number of practitioners who venture upon the exhibition of it, is very small. The use of it has been reprobated by Werlhof, De Haen, Storck, and other foreign writers; and one of our own distinguished physicians, Sir G. Baker, observes of it, that it cannot be deemed a proper remedy for an intermittent fever, whilst an intermittent fever is less formidable than arsenic.

Arsenic has likewise been employed as a remedy in cancers, and in the bite of venomous animals, and especially of mad-dogs. In the first mentioned cases, viz. cancers, it has been used both internally and externally; but as paralytic and other disagreeable symptoms have arisen from its application, most of our practitioners seem to have thrown it aside. It has been recommended as an anti-

dote

edote to the hydrophobia on the authority of a German peasant, who, as it is stated by Spohr, in his Appendix to Afti's Essay on the poison of mad animals, cured many persons that had been bitten by mad dogs, and who, upon his death bed, disclosed the receipt, in which arsenic was found to be one of the ingredients. This account appeared in 1787, since which time the public have been informed (1789) that this mineral enters into the composition of the East India *snake pills*, a medicine communicated to the Presidency of Madras, by a native of Tanjore, and which, as we are told by Dr. Simmons, one of the Company's surgeons has administered with apparent success, to persons bitten by mad dogs.

2. *Drops of Muriated Barytes.*

Decompose heavy spar according to Bergman and Scheele's process, and let a portion of the earth thus obtained, be dissolved in pure marine acid. Let a separate portion of the same earth be rendered caustic, by exposing it in a crucible, to a red heat, and let distilled water be poured upon it when cold. A small quantity of this barytic-water, previously filtered, being added to the solution of the earth in the marine acid; if the mixture remain transparent, the solution is pure; but

if not, it is contaminated with earthy or metallic salts. In the latter case, let barytic lime water be slowly poured into the solution, till no farther precipitation takes place; and to the filtered liquor, let as much marine acid be added as may be necessary to saturate the superfluous earth. By this method (which should be conducted with the utmost care) the solution may be rendered perfectly pure. Dose of this saturated solution, from four to twelve drops, twice a day. In scrophulous and cancerous complaints.

CRAWFORD.

In preparing the medicine for his own experiments, Dr. Crawford mentions, that a given quantity of water was first completely saturated with the muriated barytes, and to this saturated solution a little excess of acid was afterwards added. The addition of the acid, in some measure, deprives it of its bitter taste, and renders it more grateful to the stomach. It is necessary, however, that the quantity of acid which is thus added, should be very small; for otherwise the strength of the solution will be diminished by the precipitation of a considerable proportion of the salt. It is further of great importance, that a *saturated solution* be used, in order that the dose may be adjusted with sufficient accuracy; and, for the purpose of determining it with greater

For greater precision, it is recommended that the solution be dropped from a small apothecary's vial, that the size of the drops may be nearly equal.

From Dr. Crawford's account it appears, that, in general, very little relief was afforded by this medicine in the last stages of cancer and consumption; but that in all the other cases in which it was tried, and particularly in scrophulous complaints, it was productive of salutary effects.

Given in a moderate dose, this remedy appeared, in a few instances, to have increased the secretion by the skin; in a great variety of cases it occasioned an unusual flow of urine, and it almost universally improved the appetite and general health. It sometimes occasioned nausea and vertigo; and in large doses, he thinks it might be productive of much danger, by disordering the nervous system, and by operating violently as an emetic and purgative; and therefore Dr. Crawford very properly cautions those who are unskilful in medicine, not to tamper with this remedy. It is earnestly recommended, that, after it begins to excite nausea, vertigo, or any other disagreeable symptom, the quantity be not farther augmented, and that no adult do venture to increase the dose beyond

yond eighteen or twenty drops, without the advice of a medical man.

Decoction of White Hellebore, L. Ph.

The parts affected to be washed with this decoction twice a day, in cases of tinea, lepra, itch, &c.

Liniment with Lime Water.

TAKE of Lime-water, an ounce,
Olive oil, half an ounce :
Mix. For burns and scalds.

Others prepare the liniment with three parts of lime-water to one of linseed oil.

1. *Sulphur Ointment, L. Ph.*

To be rubbed every night at bed time on the parts affected. In the itch.

2. *Tar Ointment, L. Ph.*

To be applied to the parts affected. In tinea.

3. *Ointment of White Hellebore, L. Ph.*

In the same cases as the Sulphur-Ointment

4. *Ointment*

4. *Ointment with Sulphur and Hellebore.*

TAKE of Flowers of sulphur, an ounce,
Powdered white hellebore-root, two
drams,
Hogs lard, two ounces :

Mix. To serve for four unctions, at night.
on the itch.

PRINGLE.

To prevent any disorder that might arise from stopping too many pores at once, we directs only a fourth part of the body to be anointed at a time. Where the white hellebore-root could not be had, Sir J. Pringle used to substitute in its place a dram of muriated ammonia.

5. *Ointment with Tar and Sulphur.*

TAKE of Tar, an ounce and a half,
Flowers of sulphur, half an ounce,
Yellow wax, a dram :

Melt with a gentle heat into an ointment. For
the tinea.

SCHLEGEL.

The Danish pharmacopœia contains a similar preparation.

6. *Ointment*

6. *Ointment of the White Calx of Quicksilver,*
L. Ph.

As much as equals the size of a filbert, to be rubbed (before the fire) every evening, between the fingers and upon the wrists. In the itch.

Werlhof used to employ an ointment of this kind in the above mentioned complaint; and asserts, in opposition to Pringle and others, that mercury applied in this manner, is a more effectual remedy for the itch than sulphur, and that this method of cure may be safely prescribed to very young children. During the use of the ointment, a dose of precipitated sulphur was given night and morning, by which means the body was kept sufficiently open. Klein, and Werlhof's editor and commentator, Wichmann, confirm, from their own experience, the efficacy and safety of this mode of treatment.

CORRECTIONS

AND

ADDITIONS.

Cathartics.

Page 30, line 2, *for* "in water," *read* "in warm water."

P. 30, l. 2, *for* "intended for children," *read* "intended for those who give suck to children troubled with gripes."

P. 48, add 3. Turpentine-Glyster, and, 4. Tobacco-Glyster.

Diuretics.

P. 50, after "Bolus with Spanish-fly," add the following formulæ :

Bolus with Squill and Nitrated Kali.

TAKE of Dried Squill-root, in powder, from two to three grains,
Nitro and nutmeg (grated) each, ten grains :

With

With syrup make into a bolus, to be taken every morning. In dropsies.

HOME.

In some cases this bolus may be repeated night and morning; but as it is pretty violent in its operation, it must not be administered too freely. Besides increasing the urinary discharge, it frequently excites vomiting and purging.

Bolus with Squill and Quicksilver.

TAKE of Purified quicksilver,

Fresh squills, each, five grains,

Conserve of red roses, ten grains :

Grind together till they are perfectly incorporated. To be given at bed time. In the same cases as the last.

HUCK SAUNDERS.

Dr. Blane has a similar formula, in which from five to ten grains of the Quicksilver Pills, L. Ph. are combined with two grains of the dried squill, and are directed to be taken at bed time for three or four successive nights.

Solutio

Solution of Crystals of Tartar.

TAKE of Cream of tartar, half an ounce,

Water, ten or twelve ounces :

Dissolve. To be given early in the morning.
In the same cases as the last.

HOME,

Who generally began with the above mentioned quantity of the crystals, and exhibited them in the morning, at different times ; so that the last dose was taken an hour before breakfast. The medicine was afterwards gradually increased to six drams, and in one case to two ounces, in a day. When an ounce a day is given, and excites purging, one half should be exhibited in the morning, and the other in the evening. Crystals of tartar, he observes, have generally been given by others in the solid form of an electuary ; but in such form, he adds, this salt cannot find fluid in the intestinal canal sufficient for its solution. On the other hand, the quantity of water which is given with it, by Dr. Home's method, increases the diuretic effect of the medicine, and plentiful dilution is now pretty generally allowed to be a proper practice in hydropic cases. The medicine must be con-

D d

tinued

tinued until the disease is gone off, and for some days afterwards. Its effects are generally visible in two or three weeks. If not then, few can be persuaded to try it longer. After the cure by this method, the bark, and other tonics, are to be administered.

Diaphoretics.

P. 67. The proportion of extract in *The Powder with Aconite*, is agreeable to Dr Storck's first directions ; but in a later publication he ventured to prescribe the medicine in larger quantities ; directing half a grain or a whole grain of the extract to be rubbed with ten grains of white sugar, into a powder, to be repeated twice or thrice in a day, and adding that even this proportion of the extract may be occasionally increased. Odo helius never prescribes less than two grains of the extract for a dose, which he repeats five or six times in the day ; and Murray relates, that he knew a patient, who, from a misapprehension of the directions, took, without any bad consequence, eight powders at once, each of which contained a grain of the extract. Others have ventured upon much larger doses ; but in the exhibition of a medicine of this nature, it is necessary to proceed with
I cautious

caution. We cannot account for the impurity with which Dr. Stoll administered this remedy in such extraordinary quantities, but on the supposition that the virtues of his extract had been impaired by long keeping, or by some other cause. When given in moderate doses, the use of this medicine may be safely continued for several weeks, or even months.

P. 76, l. 1, *for* "is," *read* "are."

Emmenagogues.

P. 83, l. 10, *for* "twice or thrice a day," *read* "three or four times a day;" and add, "The quantity of powder always begun with, was half a dram; then, after two days, two scruples were given; and if this dose did not prove effectual in two or three days, it was increased to as much as a dram, four times a day."

Antiseptics.

P. 111, l. 17, instead of "for the invention of which," *read* "for the invention of the process for preparing which."

P. 120, l. 6, for "Glyster with extract of bark," read "Glyster with powder of bark."

Astringents.

P. 126, after "3. Compound Powder of Chalk," add

4. *Powder of Uva Ursi.*

TAKE of The powdered leaves of uva ursi, half a dram :

Give twice, thrice, or four times a day. In calculous cases.

DE HAËN.

In some cases the dose of the powder may be increased to two scruples, or a dram. If a fluid form is preferred, this medicine may be given either in decoction or infusion. The last is the least unpleasant, and may be prepared by steeping two drams of the leaves in a pint of boiling water. Dose, a tea-cupful thrice a day. Like most of the once boasted lithontriptics, this has fallen into much discredit amongst us ; and the *Aerated Solution of Kali*, as mentioned at page 97, is now almost the

the only medicine which the physicians of this country think at all entitled to the appellation of a solvent of the stone:

P. 142, l. 3, for "Accetated Cerusse,"
read "Acetated Cerusse."

Note respecting the *Hemlock-Mixture*, p. 269. By the *Extract of Hemlock* in this mixture is to be understood STORK'S *Extract*, in the state in which it is used for being made into pills, and NOT the *Inspissated Juice of Hemlock* of the London Pharmacopœia. The powder of the dried leaves which is mixed with it, renders the former preparation much weaker than the latter. If the London *Extract* is employed, it should be in the proportion of *only half a dram* to eight ounces of the liquid medium. That the administration of the medicine may be conducted with still greater caution, instead of "Dose, a large spoonful every three or four hours," read "Dose, a large spoonful three or four times a day."



I N D E X.

A.

A CID, aerial, drink with	—	Page	111
glyster with	—		121
muriatic, gargle with	—		102
vitriolic, drops with	—		191
julep with	—		101
mixture with	—		175
Aconite, powder with	—		67, 302
tincture of	—		80
Æther, vitriolic, draught with	—	212, 250,	267
drops of	—		257
Almond-milk	—		90
Aloës, pills with	—	34, 84,	201
tincture of (dose as a brisk purge, from half			
an ounce to an ounce)	—		47
drops with	—		191
tincture with	—		87
wine of (dose as a cathartic, from six drams			
to an ounce and a half)	—		190
Alum, see Argill, vitriolated			
curd (since called Alum-poultice)	—		103
Amber, oil of	—		256
salt of, pills with	—	200,	244
tincture of	—		256
		Ammonia	

Ammonia, electuary with	—	210
gargle with	—	237
liniment of	—	235
acetated, draught with	—	76
muriated, mixture with	—	43, 110
powder with	—	106, 151
spirit of, drops of	—	231
fuccinated spirit of, drops with	—	255
water of, drops of	—	230
Ammoniacum gum, mixture with	—	18, 253
pills with	—	16, 203
Angustura-bark, powder of	—	156
Aniseed, oil of, glyster with	—	257
Anthelminthic-powder	—	276
Antimonial-powder, mixture with	—	77
Antimony, powder with	—	70
precipitated sulphur of, powder with	—	15, 69
tartarised, mixture with	—	25, 26
pills with	—	73
powder with	—	14, 23
solution of	—	26
wine of, draught with	—	75
Apple-decoction	—	101
crab, cataplasm of	—	138
Arabic gum	—	90
Argill, vitriolated, bolus with	—	128, 169
collyrium with	—	103
gargle with	—	141
mixture with	—	131
powder with	—	125
Arnica, see Leopard's-bane		
Aromatic confection, bolus of	—	209
draught with	—	216
Arsenic-drops	—	289
Arum, electuary with	—	16, 209
emulsion of	—	221
pills with	—	200
powder with	—	196
wine with	—	226
Asafoetida,		

Asafoetida, glyster with	—	—	257, 285
mixture with	—	—	18, 252
pills of	—	—	279
with	—	—	200, 244
tincture of, drops with	—	—	256
Afarabacca, powder of	—	—	23
with	—	—	3, 4

B.

Bagnio, dry	—	—	81
Balaustines, see Pomegranate.			
Balm Tea	—	—	89
Balsam of Copaiva, drops of	—	—	229
Peru, draught with	—	—	215
Bark, see Peruvian Bark.			
Barley, decoction of	—	—	89, 90
compound	—	—	91
Barytes, muriated, drops of	—	—	293
Bath, cold	—	—	195, 260
hot	—	—	81, 238
vapour	—	—	ibid.
Bath-waters	—	—	238
Bear's-foot syrup	—	—	284
Benzoin, pills with	—	—	16
Bistort, collutory with	—	—	140
Bitter-sweet, decoction of	—	—	61
Blessed thistle, wine of	—	—	79, 190
Blister-plaster, see Spanish Fly.			
Bristol-waters	—	—	97
Broom-tops, decoction of	—	—	46
Bryony, bolus with	—	—	37
Buckbean, infusion of	—	—	177
Burgundy-pitch, plaster of	—	—	233
Buxton-waters	—	—	238

C

Cabbage-bark-tree, bark, decoction of	—	—	283
			Calomel.

Calomel, bolus with	-	-	36, 280
pills of	-	-	5, 73, 245
powder with	-	-	28, 69, 277
Camphor, bolus with	—		74, 208, 248
draught with	—		76, 266
emulsion of	—	—	220
fomentation with		—	116
glyster with	—	—	286
liniment with		—	236
mixture with	—	—	110, 252
pills with	—	—	244
powder with		—	106
Camphorated spirit	—	—	235
Campeachy-wood, see Logwood.			
Cantharides, see Spanish Fly.			
Cardamine, powder of	—	—	241
Cardamom, tincture of, draught with		—	214
compound		—	227
mixture with		—	219
Carrot-poultice	—	—	117
Catechu, electuary with		—	129
tincture of, mixture with		—	132
Cascarilla, powder with	—	—	154
tincture of	—	—	191
Cassia-electuary	—	—	39
Castor, bolus with	—	—	246
draught with		—	250, 251
pills with	—	—	244
Castor Oil, see Ricinus.			
Cautics	—	—	237
Ceruffe, acetated, injection with		—	142
pills with		—	127
ointment of		—	104
Chalk mixture	—	—	96
troches	—	—	95
Chamomile, extract of, pills with		—	86
flowers, bolus with		—	165
glyster with		—	87
infusion with		—	186
powder with		—	162
Chicken broth	—	—	80
Cinchona, see Peruvian Bark.			

Cinnamon, powder with	————	198, 199
compound tincture of	—	227
Cloves, powder with	———	153
Colchicum, see Meadow Saffron.		
Colocynth, extract of, glyster with	—	48
pills with	—	32
Coltsfoot, decoction with	———	19
Columbo-root, powder of	———	157
tincture of	—	191
Contrayerva, gargle with	———	118
powder with	———	71
Copaiva, balsam of	—	229
Copper, ammoniated, pills of	—	163, 245
Cowhage, electuary with	—	280
Crab-apples, cataplasm of	———	138
Crab-claws, powder with	———	94
Cuckow-flower, see Cardamine.		
Cummin-plaster	—	233
Cupping	—	238
Currant-jelly, drink with	———	101

D.

Dandelion, decoction of	———	46
Dolichos, see Cowhage.		
Dulcamara, see Bitter-sweet.		

E.

Eder-bark, decoction of	———	46
berry, inspissated juice of, mixture with	———	78
Electricity	—	88, 238, 259
Erans veneris, see Iron, ammoniacal.		

F.

Fern, male, powder of	———	273
Fox-glove, infusion of	———	56
decoction of	———	58
Flowers of Zinc, see Zinc, calcined.		

Galbanum

G.

Galbanum, pills with	85, 244
Gamboge, draught with	42
pills with	35
powder with	30
Galls, ointment of	138
Garlic-cloves	278
juice, epithem of	236
Gentian, extract of, pills with	36, 168
infusion of, draught with	173
mixture with	175
compound infusion of	181
tincture of	191
drops with	192
Geoffrœa-bark, decoction of	283
Ginger, bolus with	208
masticatory with	10
powder with	197
Glauber's salt, see-Natron, vitriolated.	
Goulard-water, see Litharge, acetated.	
Gruel	89
Guaiacum, draught with	75
pills with	201
powder with	68
tincture of	80, 226
draught with	171
Gum-ammoniacum, see Ammoniacum.	
arabic, see Arabic-gum.	
kino, see Kino.	
tragacanth, see Tragacanth.	
Gum-pills (since called Compound Galbanum-pills)	207

H.

Hampstead Waters	195
Harrowgate Waters	287
Hartshorn, decoction of	96, 133
liquor of, draught with	77, 95
drops of	230
epithem with	234
salt of, bolus with	206

Hartshorn,

Hartshorn, salt of, draught with	-	213, 214
epithem with	-	235
mixture with	-	218
Hedge-hyssop, infusion of	-	45, 283
Hellebore, black, extract of, pills with	-	36
powder of, pills with	-	85
tincture of	-	86
Hellebore, white, decoction of	-	296
ointment of	-	ibid.
with		297
Helleborafter, see Bear's-foot.		
Hemlock, extract of, pills with	—	6, 264
mixture with	-	253, 269
leaves, fomentation with	—	270
Henbane, extract, pills of	—	262
Herb-mastich, powder with	—	2
Horse-radish, frustules of	—	199
infusion of	—	221
syrup of	—	231

J. and I.

Jalap, emulsion with	—	44
pills of	—	36
powder with	—	29
tincture of, dose from a dram to half an ounce.		
Japan-earth, see Catechu.		
Japonic-confection, glyster with	—	141
Jeland-liverwort, decoction of	—	183
Indian Pink-root, powder of	—	274
pecacuanha, infusion of	—	26
pills with	—	34
powder of	—	22, 240
with	—	22, 23
syrup of	—	27
wine of, draught of	—	25
Iron, ammoniacal, bolus with	—	168, 205
electuary with	—	170
powder of	—	160
with	—	161
E c		Iron,

Iron, muriated, drops with	—	192
rust of, bolus with	—	246
electuary with	—	86
powder of	—	275
tartarised, powder of	—	276
vitriolated, draught with	—	174
pills with	—	167, 279
Islington-waters	—	195
Juniper-berry, mixture with	—	54
powder with	—	49

K.

Kali, limoniated, draught with	77, 100, 172, 251	
nitrated, bolus with	—	299
draught with	—	99
glyster with	—	102
powder with	—	98
prepared, mixture with	—	55
Kino, linctus with	—	130

L.

Laudanum, see Opium.

Lavender, compound tincture of (now called com- pound spirit of)	—	231
oil of, mixture with	—	219

Lead, sugar of, see Cerusse, acetated.

vinegar of, see Litharge, acetated.

Leopard's-bane, flowers, decoction of	—	112
electuary with	—	210
infusion of	—	222
root, powder of	—	107
with	—	ibid.

Lime-water	—	96
glyster of	—	286
liniment with	—	296

Litharge, acetated, embrocation of	—	103
poultice with	—	104
		Linseed,

Linseed, glyster with	—	92
Liquorice, powder with	—	95
troches of	—	90
Liverwort, Iceland, decoction of	—	183
Logwood, extract of, mixture with	—	130

M.

Madder, powder of	-	83, 303
Magnesia, powder with	—	29, 94, 199
troches of	—	95
vitriolated, dose, by itself, from four to ten drams.		
draught with	—	39
powder with	—	152
Male Fern, powder of	-	273
Mallow, decoction of	-	89
fomentation of	-	ibid.
Malt, infusion of	-	112
Manna, draught with	-	40
Martial-flowers, see Iron, ammoniacal.		
Marih-trefoil, see Buckbean.		
Meadow-saffron, oxymel of, draught with	-	52
Mercury, see Quicksilver.		
Mezereon, decoction of	-	223
Milk, glyster with	-	92
Mindererus's spirit, see Ammonia, acetated.		
Monkshood, see Aconite.		
Musk, bolus with	-	206, 246
draught	-	250
glyster with	—	258
mixture with	—	253
Mustard-cataplasm	—	232
collutory	—	237
draught	—	24
infusion	—	221
seed	—	198
Mutton-broth, glyster with	—	92

Myrrh, draught with	_____	174
pills with	_____	84, 85, 201
powder with	_____	11, 162
tincture of, draught with	_____	172
with	_____	87

N.

Natron, muriated, glyster of	_____	47
powder of	_____	98, 278
phosphorated, potion of	_____	42
tartarised, draught with	_____	40
vitriolated, dose, by itself, from four to ten or twelve drams.		
Nightshade, woody, see Bitter-sweet.		
Nitre, see Kali, nitrated.		

O.

Oak-bark, decoction with	_____	134
fomentation with	_____	138
gargle with	_____	140
powder with	_____	125
Olive-oil, mixture with	_____	282
Orange-leaves, decoction with	_____	255
powder of	_____	242
Opium, confesion of, bolus of	_____	209
with	_____	204
epithem with	_____	259
glyster with	_____	92, 271
mixture with	_____	267
pills with	_____	73, 108, 261
powder with	_____	72
tincture of, draught with	_____	265, 266, 267
epithem of	_____	271
Oxymel, drink with	_____	78

P.

Pareira brava, decoction of	—	91
Pediluvium	—	88
Pellitory of Spain, collutory with	—	10
masticatory with	—	ibid.
Pepper, bolus with	—	208
cataplasm with	—	232
powder of	—	196
with	—	198
Peru, balsam of, draught with	—	215
Peruvian-bark, decoction of	—	181
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electuary with	109, 129, 169, 170, 171, 249	
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extract of, glyster with	—	193
mixture with	—	131
pills with	—	126
fomentation with	—	116
infusion of	—	175
powder of	—	146
draught with	—	172
glyster with	—	120
powder with	106, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155	
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drops with	—	191
Pitch-plaster	—	233
Pink-root, Indian, powder of	—	274
Pomegranate-flowers, decoction with	—	135
electuary with	—	128
rind, fomentation with	—	139
glyster with	—	141
Port Wine	—	115
Pyrmont Waters	—	195

Q.

Quaffy, infusion of	—	—	178
Quicksilver, bolus with	—	—	300
electuary with	—	—	281
ointment	—	—	9, 259
pills with	—	—	6, 85
acetated, pills of	—	—	5
calcined, pills of	—	—	4
muriated, draught with	—	—	53
solution of	—	—	7
mild-muriated, pills of	—	—	5
white calx of, ointment of	—	—	298

R.

Rattle-snake-root, see Seneka.

Rhubarb, bolus with	—	—	36
draught with	—	—	40
electuary with	—	—	37
pills with	—	—	201
powder with	—	23, 28, 29,	277
tincture of	—	—	42
wine of, dose, as a cathartic, from half an			
ounce to two ounces	—	—	190
Ricinus, oil of, draught with	—	—	41
Roses, infusion of	—	—	133

S.

Saffron, fyryp of, draught with	—	—	250
Sage-wine	—	—	136
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammonia, muriated.			
volatile, see Ammonia.			
Salep, decoction with	—	—	135
glyster with	—	—	93
			Salt,

Salt, of Amber, see Amber:		
bitter purging, see Magnesia, vitriolated.		
common, see Natron, muriated.		
Glauber's, see Natron, vitriolated.		
Rochelle, see Natron, tartarised.		
of steel, see Iron, vitriolated.		
of tartar, see Kali, prepared.		
of wormwood, see Kali, prepared.		
Sarsaparilla, decoction with	_____	79
Sassafras, electuary with	_____	171
Savin, extract of, pills with	_____	200
powder with	_____	84
Scammony, powder with	_____	31
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Seltzer-waters	_____	195
Seneka, decoction of	_____	19, 60
Senna, electuary of	_____	39
infusion of	_____	ibid.
powder with	_____	30
tincture of	_____	42
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Simarouba, decoction of	_____	182
powder with	_____	158
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Snake-root, Virginian, bolus with	_____	204
decoction with	_____	113, 223
powder with	_____	152
Soap-liniment	_____	236
pills with	_____	31
Southern-wood, fomentation with	_____	115
Spa-waters	_____	195
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drops with	_____	227
epithem with	_____	234
plaster of	_____	233
tincture of, draught with	_____	50
Spirit of Hartshorn, see Hartshorn, volatile liquor of.		
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Sal Ammoniac, see Ammonia, water of.		
Sponge, burnt, powder with	_____	288
Squill,		

Squill, bolus with	_____	17, 299, 300
pills with	_____	16, 50
powder with	_____	11
oxymel of, draught with	_____	51
mixture with	_____	17
tincture of	_____	63
vinegar of, draught with	_____	52
Starch-glyster	_____	141
troches	_____	89
Steel-filings, pills with	_____	166
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Salt of, see Iron, vitriolated.		
Sublimate Mercury, see Quicksilver, muriated.		
Sugar of Lead, see Cerusse, acetated.		
Sulphur, electuary with	_____	38
ointment of	_____	296
with	_____	297

T.

Tamarinds, drink with	_____	44
electuary with	_____	37
Tansy, infusion of	_____	178
Tar, ointment of	_____	296
with	_____	297
water	_____	63
Tartar, crystals of, solution of	_____	301
emetic, see Antimony, tartarised.		
Tea	_____	89
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Tormentil, decoction with	_____	134
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ragacanth, gum, powder with	—	—	90
refoil, marsh, see Buck-bean.			
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urpentine, glyster with	—	—	238, 299
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oil of, linctus with	—	—	211
utty-ointment	—	—	138

U.

urtication	—	—	238
uva Ursi, powder of	—	—	304

V.

Valerian, bolus with	—	—	246
draught with	—	—	214, 251
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linctus with	—	—	281
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W.

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Water, aerated, drink of	—	—	111, 195
cold, epithem of	—	—	144
Willow-bark, powder of	—	—	155
Wine	—	—	115, 225
Wormwood,			

Wormwood, conserve of, bolus with	—	168
electuary with	—	109, 169
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wine with	—	189

Z.

Zinc, calcined, collyrium with	—	139
pills with	—	164, 245
vitriolated, epithem with	—	143
ointment with	—	137
solution of	—	132



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